RAND BROS., Real Estate Brokers.
CHEMAINUS DISTRICT.
$700, CHEAPEST FARM in the Province.
Enquire at Office, Fort Street, Victoria.
OFFICES: Victoria, Vancouver & New Westminster

The Daily Colonist.

YOU HAVEN'T THE TIME
We know to wade through a lot of useless reading matter, so we will simply ask you to call around at our store and convince yourself that we are selling Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than you can get them elsewhere.
A. GILMORE, Johnson St.

VOL. LVIII---NO. 152. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1887. TWENTY-NINTH YEAR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hudson's Bay Company

The following Goods have been received from London per British bark "HUASQUINA," and are now on Sale:

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
BRANDY, in bulk and cases.
CHAMPAGNE of various brands.
GENEVA, in bulk, red and green cases.
GIN, Plymouth and Old Tom.
MARSALA.
RUM, Demerara and Jamaica.
WHISKY--Rob Roy, Islay, Campbelton, Loch Katrine, Glenlivet, Thistle, Waverly, Invicta, Burke's XXX, L L and Boyne.
SHERRY, special importation.
CURRIE POWDER.
JAM, Crosse & Blackwell's.
JELLIES, do. do.
KETCHUP.
LIME JUICE.
MEATS, Potted.
MUSTARD.
OIL.
PICKLES, various.
SAUCE, Worcester & other kinds.
SOUPS, various.

Sole Agents for LEMP'S ST. LOUIS BEER.
feb14-ly

Fine Building and Garden Land

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT,

In Lots of One Acre and upwards, on the Victoria Arm, Craigflower Road, Esquimalt Road, &c., between Victoria and Esquimalt.

Apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co., ALLSOP & MASON, LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO. } Real Estate Agents, Government St.
Or to A. MUNRO, Hudson's Bay Company's Office.
Victoria, B. C., April 30th, 1887. apr30-6m

GRAVES' Patent Fire Proof Roofing

NOW LANDING Ex. "HUASQUINA."

This Roofing is as durable as Iron or Slates, and cheaper than Tin. As easily applied as Felt. Can be used on any Roof.

IMPROVES AND HARDENS WITH AGE.

Weather Proof, Rot Proof, and Practically Fire Proof.
When properly applied requires no care for many years.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.
jun3-1m

WANTS.

WANTED—A Strong Servant for the P. O. Home. Apply to MRS. CRIDGE, Marifield, James Bay.
Between 9 and 12 o'clock. jun2-tf

WANTED.

50 Men to Work on the Dry Dock at Esquimalt.

APPLY TO
LARKIN, CONNOLLY & CO.
jun4-1w

WANTED.

100 CHOPPERS AND GRADERS

To Work on the Seattle and Lake Shore Railway.

Apply to THOS. EARLE & CO., Seattle.
jun2-tf

WANTED.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENTICES. Apply to MRS. RUTLAND, Kane St., above Douglas.
jun1-6t

TO AGENTS The Canadian Needle Co., 46 and 48 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to MR. KOWDY, 11 Wellington St. East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

EDUCATIONAL.

MUSIC.

MRS. THOS. S. WILSON

Wishes to inform the public that she has a few vacancies for Pupils

REQUIRING PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION.

FREDERICK STREET, VICTORIA. my6-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A B FLAT CLARIONET AND LEATHER Case. Makers: Revere & Hawk, London. Rim of bell broken. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at THE COLONIST Office.
jun4

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS LILLIE FOWLER, having returned from Europe and San Francisco has reopened the school recently conducted by the late Miss Florence Dickenson, on Blanchard street, bet. Kane and Rae streets, and begs to solicit public patronage.
French, Spanish and Music classes. my26-1m

Sportsman's Paradise.

Best Sport in B. C. to be had at Cowichan Lake.

The lake teems with fish and shores are alive with game. Comfortable accommodation afforded at COWICHAN LAKE HOTEL.

BOATS FOR HIRE AND STABLING FOR HORSES

Persons desirous of conveyance to the lake should notify JAS. KEIR, SOMENOS, either by letter or telegraph.
CHARLES GREEN, Proprietor.
my3-tf

Send 35c, 50c, or $1.00 for SAMPLE PAIR of ATHLETIC SUSPENDERS.
The Most Comfortable Brace.
NO STRAIN ON BUTTONS OR SHOULDERS.
Macfarlane & Patterson, MONTREAL
apr17-3m-dw

MONEY WANTED.

To get it we offer Bedroom and Parlor Sets, Lounges, Chairs and Mouldings at prices others dare not equal.

ANDERSON & HASTIE, Fort St.
my4-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSS. MOSS.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase Moss, and has samples on hand which parties who have any for sale can see at the Deluge Engine House.
Farmers attention especially is called to this.
jul WM. McNEIL, JR.

Jubilee Entertainme't

The Ladies of ST. JOHN'S GUILD will hold during the First week in July, for Church purposes, a

FOREST FAIR

to be followed by a

PAPER CARNIVAL.

Useful and Fancy Articles will be offered for sale. The Entertainment will be altogether novel in its character, and will be under distinguished patronage. jun2

VICTORIA THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday & Tuesday, June 6 and 7th

THE SHOW OF NEW FEATURES.
SOMETHING TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

I. W. BAIRD'S

Mammoth Minstrels.

—AND—

SPECTACULAR MILITARY DISPLAY

which is now absolutely

The Strongest Show! The Greatest Show! The Best Show, before the people of America to-day, making two complete shows in one.
Watch for the Grand Parade of Baird's Gold and Silver Cornet Band. Matt Elder, Leader. Daily at noon. Free to all.
ADMISSION, $1 00. Gallery, 50 cents.
Reserved Seats at M. W. Waitt's. jun1-6t

Delta Stock Yard

LADNER'S LANDING.

NOTICE OF SALE OF

75 HEAD OF CATTLE

10 Work Horses, 1 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and foal, 4 Colts and an assortment of

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

including 2 Self Binders, 2 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.
Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, 1887.
Further entries are solicited.
Ladner's Landing, May 12th, 1887.
mar27-dw-1m

W. H. PHILLIPS,
ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER

COLOR STAMPER

Envelopes, Paper, Etc., Yates Street, above Douglas, VICTORIA. my8-1m

JUBILEE RACES

—AT—

VICTORIA DRIVING PARK,

JUNE 23rd and 24th, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE—Running heats, best 2 in 3, ½ mile. For Colts bred and raised in the Province. Purse, $50.
SECOND RACE—Running, free for all, ½ mile heats. Best 2 in 3. Purse, $100.
THIRD RACE—Trotting, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten three minutes. Purse, $150.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Running, free for all, 1 mile dash. Purse, $150.
SECOND RACE—Hurdle Race, 1 mile, over four hurdles. Purse, $100.
THIRD RACE—Trotting, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3. Free for all. Purse, $250.
CONDITIONS—Entries to all above mentioned Races 15% of Purse. Entries to be made at Pritchard House on or before June 20th. Four to enter and three to start in all races.
J. B. TAIT. jun2-td F. DAVIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dominion Day Celebration.

Athletic Exhibition and Picnic

—AT—

AGRICULTURAL HALL, BEACON HILL.

The Victoria Athletic Club have secured the Agricultural Grounds, and will give an interesting exhibition on 1st July.
DANCING in the commodious hall during the evening.
Tenders for supplying Music and Refreshments will be received until 4 p. m. June 21st.
Programme of Games will be published.
jun5-1m

THE MINERAL BATHS

—OF THE—

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS

Harrison Lake, B. C.

DAILY YIELD OVER 250,000 GALLONS AT 164° F.

Analysis of Water by Prof. W. T. Wenzell, Ph. G. M. D., of California:—

Sulphureted hydrogen.	Sulphate of Sodium.
Sulphate of Calcium.	Sulphate of Magnesia.
Chloride of Sodium.	Chloride of Potassium.
Alumina.	Silica.

One wine gallon contains 89¼ grains solid Mineral matter.
The medical profession send patients who suffer from Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dypsomania, Venereal Diseases, Mercurial Poisoning, Salt Rheum, and other Skin affections, while Dyspepsia is quickly and permanently cured by these waters; and no better tonic to restore tired or tried nature exists.
ST. ALICE HOTEL is now open with accommodation for 75 guests. First class in every respect. Terms reasonable, and in advance.
A STAGE will meet all trains daily at Agassiz Station, C. P. R., connecting with the Springs.
jun1-wed-sun-dw

Bear River Gold Mines

Miners and Prospectors Outfits.

Including every requisite for a complete Outfit, at lowest Wholesale Rates. All goods carefully packed and delivered F. O. B.

By HENRY SAUNDERS,
jun1-1m JOHNSON STREET.

S. C. BURRIS,

ARCHITECT.

Moody Building, Corner of Yates and Broad Streets.
mar15-3m

NOTICE.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT.

During the removal to the second storey of the present premises, business will be discontinued for ten days.
The new Rooms will be furnished in first class style.
F. DAVIS & CO.
my31

ISLAND RAILWAY LANDS

Offices for the transaction of business connected with the above have been opened at the Railway Station, Nanaimo; at the office of Croft & Angus, Chemainus; and at the General Offices of the E. & N. Railway, Victoria.

R. DUNSMUIR,
President.
apr27-tf

Victoria Water Works

REGULATION BY-LAW.

UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE Water Commissioner by notice to be published seven days before taking effect, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September, both inclusive in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Water Works shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling except during the hours between five o'clock in the evening on the respective days mentioned and nine o'clock in the next following morning, viz

In YATES STREET WARD, on Mondays and Thursdays.
In JAMES' BAY WARD, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and
In JOHNSON STREET WARD, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Water Works shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside of the limits of the said city. Consumers of water of the said Water Works will please note the above and govern themselves accordingly, as the By-law will be strictly enforced.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, May 27, 1887. my28

RARE CHANCE

For BARGAINS

VICTORIA CITY.

$800 House and Lot on the Work Estate.
$1200 House (hard finished) and Lot on Work Estate.

VANCOUVER.

$800 Lot on Hastings Street.
$1000 Corner Lot on Powell St.
$800 Lot on Westminster Ave.

CHILLIWHACK.

$2,500 for 315 ac. of good Land.

This Property must be SOLD AT ONCE.

RAND BROS.,
Real Estate rokers, Fort Street. VICTORIA.
apr24-tf

CABLE NEWS.

Grand Ovation Tendered to Gladstone in Wales.

The English Yacht Thistle is Beaten Half-a-Mile by the Genesta and Irex.

Chinese Restricted in Russian Territory—The Troubles in Afghanistan—Actions of the New French Ministry.

The Thistle Beaten.

LONDON, June 4.—The Thistle had her topmast carried away in the Thames Yacht Club race to-day and was beaten by the Genesta and Irex. The course was from Nore to Dover. The Genesta was first across the finishing line, Irex second, and Thistle third, half a mile behind. The Thistle was leading by a quarter of an hour when she ran into a calm and other yachts kept the breeze and went ahead. The Thistle afterwards had a strong wind which compelled her to take in topsail and hoist topmast. The wind became light later, but however, the Thistle could not regain the loss. The Genesta crossed the finishing line at 5:46 p. m., the Irex 25 seconds later. The Thistle finished five minutes behind the Irex. The Irex lost a topsail.

The race was extraordinary. At the start the wind was abeam. The Thistle immediately forged ahead and held a brisk breeze until the foreland was reached, when she was three miles in the lead. Then the wind died out again and the boats were heading to the wind and the Thistle dropped behind.

British Dominion Stakes.

The British Dominion two-year-old stakes, five furlongs, at Sandowne park, was won by Gen. Owens Williams' colt Sevennus by a length; R. Peck's colt Craveno second; Lord Hartington's By Bear Bayealdine, out of Catapult, third.

A Rider Collapses.

S. S. Young, jr., champion hurdle rider of the Manhattan athletic club in New York, competed in a hurdle race at Stamford bridge this afternoon. He lead halfway then collapsad and failed to receive a place. Young says he is not in condition.

The Ameer's Difficulty.

News is received from Herat that the Ameer of Afghanistan is in a critical position. He has withdrawn the garrisons from Herat and Balkh for the purpose of reinforcing the troops defeated in the adjacent country with the Chilseais.

Gladstone at Swansea.

A monster procession in honor of Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales, to-day, Gladstone with other prominent liberals occupied a special stand, from which he reviewed the parade. One hundred thousand Welshmen, wearing rosettes and bearing banners and accompanied by numerous bands, marched past the stand. Cannons were fired and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The procession was five hours in passing the review stand, and after the men had all passed they massed to hear Gladstone, who spoke an hour. He said the waste of time in the house of commons was due to the fact of the coercion bill being badly framed, badly conducted, wanting a basis of facts and extravagant and insidious in its object. It was totally mismanaged as well as misconceived. Lord Salisbury's complaint of obstruction was unmanly. He warned them it would be impossible to permanently govern Ireland coercively in the light of day and in an atmosphere of freedom. Gladstone asked the Welshmen to believe that Irish human beings were full of noble qualities. He was confident the Welshmen would sympathize with the Irishmen in the difficult and arduous contest in which their triumph was absolutely certain. A banquet was given Gladstone this evening by Welsh members of the house of commons and officials of the liberal party.

A Chinese Restriction.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Russia has forbidden that Chinese shall acquire land in towns on the Pacific coast. They will only be allowed to lease estates outside of towns.

Corner on Cotton.

MANCHESTER, June 4.—Cotton spinners and operatives have called a meeting to devise means to counteract the effects of the Liverpool corner in cotton.

The French Ministry.

PARIS, June 4.—The sugar tax bill was passed by chamber 378 to 177. General Ferron, the new minister of war, offered General Boulanger the command of the army corps. M. Boulanger has asked for a month's rest.

The Opera Comique Victims.

The final estimate of the victims in the burning Opera Comique places the number at 130, including the remains of 40 persons found in the ruins so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

Gill For Mayor.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The nationalists in the municipal council nominated Commoner Gill as their candidate for mayor at next election.

AMERICAN NEWS.

O'Brien in New York.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Editor William O'Brien to-day received a delegation from Tammany hall, and was presented with resolutions adopted at the wigwam last night expressing indignation at the conduct of Lord Lansdowne's followers in Canada and sympathy with Mr. O'Brien's course. To-night Mr. O'Brien will review the monster parade in his honor and deliver an address. To-morrow he will seek rest out of town.

A Railway Reduction.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The transcontinental roads have reduced the rate on potatoes from San Francisco to Chicago and Mississippi points to eighty cents per one hundred pounds, a decline of twenty cents.

Marine Engineers' Strike.

The strike of the marine engineers employed on the steam schooners is virtually over. The result is a victory for the men who have been granted the increase of wages asked for, and also assistance of firemen.

This evening the steam schooner West Coast will depart for Fort Bragg with two firemen, and the Greenwood and Whitesboro sailed for the northern coast.

A California Yacht.

A movement is on foot here to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of building a yacht to be modelled here and constructed of California materials. It is proposed to have the vessel constructed at one of our ship yards here, then transport her in pieces overland to New York. She will be there put together and be entered in the coming race for the American cup.

Sudden Wealth.

M. Wertheimer, wholesale butcher, is in receipt of a letter from his sister residing in Baden, Germany, to the effect that they are among the heirs to the estate of their uncle, Leopold Mayer, who died in India some 25 years ago, leaving an estate valued about $30,000,000, which the German government now has possession of. Mrs. J. Dorn, of Sacramento, together with Mrs. Solomon, are entitled to one-third of the estate.

Killed by Dynamite.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 4.—Eight men were instantly killed and six badly injured this afternoon by the premature explosion of dynamite at the Cambria Iron Company's stone quarries at Birmingham, this county. Some of the injured will die. Two of the dead are Italians and all others are Americans.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Winnipeg Railroad.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—The local government is inviting tenders for the construction of a railroad to the boundary. The work will be prosecuted. The company is also seeking to incorporate for a road for the west.

NEW Q. C'S.

Messrs. Johnson, Pooley, Davie and Bole Honored—The Farwell Cases Argued and Judgment Postponed.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

OTTAWA, June 4.—Messrs. Johnson, Pooley, Theo. Davie and Bole are gazetted Queen's counsel to-day.

The Farwell cases were argued to-day. Hon. Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, and Mr. Burbidge, deputy minister, for the crown and Mr. Theodore Davie for the respondent. Judgment was postponed.

A PORTLAND SUCCESS.

Rhea Meets With a Magnificent Reception in Portland.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

PORTLAND, June 4.—Rhea, the distinguished French actress, closes a most brilliant and highly successful engagement at the Newmarket theatre to-night. She is pronounced by the entire press of Portland as the greatest artist ever visiting us. She will return for another week after her Sound engagements.

SAFE ROBBERY.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

PORT TOWNSEND, June 4.—The safe in Bishop's butcher shop was robbed last night of $700 and some jewelry stolen. No clue to the thieves has been found. It is supposed they left early this morning on the Elder for Victoria.

BEHRING'S SEA SEIZURES.

A Dispatch from Lord Lansdowne to Sir Henry Holland—Inhospitable and Unjustifiable Treatment.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—An additional paper in relation to the seizure of the British Columbia whalers in Behring Sea was laid before parliament to-day. It consists of a dispatch from Lord Lansdowne May 1st, to Sir Henry Holland, secretary for the colonies, transmitting the views of the privy council of Canada, based on the report by Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries. This report, after reciting the particulars of the seizure already given, proceeds: Minister Foster further states that from information received from the owners of the seized vessels, and from the collector of customs at Victoria, he learned that Jas. Ogilvie, an old man and master of the Caroline, was arrested along with the master and mates of the Onward and Thornton, and brought into court for trial; that before sentence was pronounced he was suffered to wander away into the woods where he died from want and exposure, and that the other master and mates, after remaining several months in prison, were released by order of the government of Alaska and turned adrift literally destitute, to find their way as best they could to their homes 1,500 miles distant. Further on the report says: The owners of the condemned vessels have received no information from the United States authorities of the release of their vessels or restoration of the valuable cargoes of seal skins and equipments on board. They fear the Indians will have carried everything valuable from the vessels, and if the owners are compelled to receive them at Ounalaska, where they were delayed it will necessitate the chartering of steaners, with men and supplies at a great expense, and a round voyage of three thousand miles, to bring the vessels to Victoria. The owners therefore consider that this is good ground for claiming consideration from the United States when the question of reparation is being settled. The privy council concur in the report of the minister of fisheries, and asks the governor-general to call the attention of her majesty's government again to the great injuries done by the United States authorities to British subjects peacefully pursuing their lawful occupations on the high seas, and to the great delay which has taken place in inquiring into and redressing the wrongs committed, and to the severe, inhospitable and unjustifiable treatment of the officers and crews of the vessels seized, and to the serious loss inflicted upon the owners of the same, in order that full and speedy reparation may be made by the United States government.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

Balbriggan underwear at Jeffree's. †

Boating suits at Jeffree's. *

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Week's Doings in and Around the Parliament Buildings.

Reception to Lord Lansdowne—Fortifications for British Columbia—The Cod Banks Expedition—Disallowance—Notes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, May 28.—The welcome home to Lord and Lady Lansdowne has been the big event of the week. O'Brien's visit to Canada had indirectly done the governor general a good turn. Instead of hunting Lansdowne from his palace gates, as the Irish agitator threatened he would, he has evoked a feeling of intense loyalty towards the queen's representative in all parts of Canada. Great as was the reception to Lord Lansdowne in Toronto, it pales completely beside the proceedings of Thursday in this city. Cartier square, a large tract of land ten minutes' walk from the parliament buildings, was crowded with, at the least, ten thousand people anxious to hear the reply of the governor to the address of welcome. Three thousand happy looking school children, in holiday attire, had also assembled to sing patriotic songs. The city was splendidly decorated, the buildings on Sparks street presenting a beautiful sight. One hundred and fifty gentlemen of the city and county, on horseback, acted as escort. While the "welcome" preparations were in progress and the crowds assembling along the route a strange incident was being enacted in the house of commons. Many members were anxious to take part in the reception proceedings and accordingly John Small, the little member from East Toronto, chief government whip, was delegated to make all the necessary arrangements. Accordingly he rose to move that at 4:30 the speaker do leave the chair and that the house take recess until 8 o'clock. The motion was put and there were loud cries of "carried" and a few of "lost." Blake then rose and asked if it were not the case when a member objected to such a motion that it could not be put. The speaker said if any member took objection the motion would drop. Blake then said, "I take it," and dropped back into his seat and buried his head on his desk. The conservatives raised a great cheer, while the opposition members looked as mad as hatters. Whatever induced Blake to take this course nobody could divine. With the exception of probably three members everybody condemned his action, and could only attribute it to "pure cussedness," as Artemus Ward would say, or else to a spirit of cantankerousness, the outcome of disappointed hopes, which seemt to be becoming engrained in his nature. Later on, Sir Richard Cartwright, recognizing the bad effect which Blake's action would have, gave Watson, who happened to be speaking on the disallowance question, the tip to hold over the conclusion of his speech until after recess, and the speaker at 4:45 declared it to be 6 o'clock and left the chair. Lord Lansdowne's reply to the address of welcome was admirably worded, and he was greatly pleased at the manner in which the children say "Rule Britanna," "Red, White and Blue" and "God Save the Queen." An unrehearsed and unexpected part of the programme was the youngsters singing of "We'll hang O'Brien on a sour apple tree" to the tune of "John Brown's Body." An attempt was made to stop them, but the crowd roared, cheered and laughed so that the little ones kept it up out of pure mischief. So far as it goes the incident is one which clearly indicates the state of feeling in Ontario.

THE DEEP SEA FISHERIES.

The government, I am given to understand, proposes to adopt a different plan this year in regard to the exploration of the black cod banks in the waters of British Columbia than was followed last year. I asked minister Foster yesterday if he would give THE COLONIST some information on the matter and he at once signified his willingness. He stated that this year he had made an offer of a subsidy to the owners of the schooner which visited the banks last season, the Pathfinder, I believe, instead of chartering the vessel as on the previous occasion. It was further stipulated that the exploration should last for two months and that the expedition be under the command of an officer of the department, but that the owners of the Pathfinder would be entitled to all the fish caught. The answer to this communication has, I understand, not yet been received, although I learn that the offer of the vessel for the service has been made on last session's terms.

DISALLOWANCE.

The long pending debate on the disallowance policy of the Government consumed the whole of Thursday's sitting. Watson, the only liberal member sent from that portion of Canada lying west of Lake Superior, introduced the subject, bristling with facts and figures, showing the disadvantages under which the people of Manitoba labor in the matter of railway freight rates as compared with other sections of the country where there is plenty of railway competition, the bulk of his comparisons being with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul M. & M. roads. Sir Charles Tupper quickly let it be seen what line the government was going to take in regard to Watson's motion, which was in the shape of an address to the governor-general, praying that there be no further disallowance of railway acts chartered by the legislature of Manitoba. He boldly affirmed that this was a question of choice between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. Once let the Northern Pacific into Manitoba then good-bye to all east-bound traffic over our own road. He made a pointed appeal to members from the maritime provinces, reminding them that four millions had been voted a year or two ago to construct a short line to the maritime provinces, and to make St. John and Halifax the eastern termini of the road. As will be seen later on, this appeal was not effectual. Several other speeches were delivered, and at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning it was announced that the government had a majority of forty-nine. Messrs. Baker, Shakespeare, Gordon, Reid and Mara voted with the government; Mr. Chisholm and two other Conservative members, Scarth, of Winnipeg, and Daly, of Selkirk, against. The defection of the three latter gentlemen was counterbalanced by three Maritime Liberals, Messrs. Skinner, Yeo and Hall voting nay. All the bolters supported the government. Summed up in a word, the debate seemed to amount to this. By allowing railway competition in Manitoba the people of that province are benefitted, by continuing the disallowance policy the Eastern provinces are benefitted. The latter are numerically stronger than Manitoba, the weaker must go to the wall, Manitoba must continue as she is at present.

INTERESTING TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The day previous to the arrival here of THE COLONIST containing an editorial urging the government to proceed with the organization of "C" battery, I interviewed the minister of militia, and asked him what steps he proposed to take in that direction this year. Sir Adolphe Caron, who is one of the most approachable men in the cabinet, said I could tell THE COLONIST and the people of British Columbia that he was fully alive to the importance of strengthening the fortifications of the province and organizing this corps. With regard to the former, Col. O'Brien's report had not been received by the government, and on the latter point, as I wired you, he had made application to the war office to recommend one hundred men of the British army reserve to enter the Canadian permanent corps and to be stationed at Victoria. This step had been deemed necessary owing to the limited field B. C. affords as a recruiting ground, and furthermore because men going from the reserve, being Imperial pensioners, there would be less liklihood of desertion. The minister is very anxious to visit the province this summer in connection with military matters, and it is not at all improbable that on his trip he will be accompanied by Major General Sir Fred Middleton.

NOTES.

Sir Alex. Campbell has returned from England. The senate gave him a cordial reception when he visited them yesterday.

Both the senate and commons will pass congratulatory addresses to the Queen.

Mr. Baird, M. P. for Queen's, N. B., has returned, the *Free Press* jocularly remarking "bringing his constituency with him," Returning Officer Dunn. Before this reaches you Mr. Dunn will have appeared at the bar of the house.

Mr. Campbell, M. P. for Digby, N. S., died suddenly in the Toronto sleeping car on Thursday morning. He is the second member who has died since the elections. Another member, Bell, of Addington, has become insane.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Fourteen bandits were executed in Mexico last week.

Jay Gould has sailed in his yacht for Fortress Munroe.

The Emperor William has returned to Berlin in good health.

Cleveland denies that he will make a transcontinental trip.

Considerable damage was done by the recent earthquakes in Nevada.

Great excitement in the wheat market is reported from San Francisco.

Captain Hussey, who was shot by the police in New York, is still alive.

It is charged that some of Jake Sharp's jurors have been "fixed" in New York.

Prince Van Hohenloe will resign the post of governor-general of Alsace-Lorraine.

Robert G. Hall shot and killed Lillian Rivers in Philadelphia on Friday. Cause jealousy.

Gen. C. F. Thompson, treasurer of the Safe Deposit company, is short in his accounts $17,000.

The U. S. commissioners are investigating the affairs of the Union Pacific railway company.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt throughout the central portion of California on Friday.

The lower Skagit valley flats and Beaver marsh lands in Washington Territory are all under water.

The organization of the Grand Commandry of Knights Templar was completed in Vancouver on Friday.

Sexton, who is suffering from a feverish cold and exhaustion in Dublin, will remain at home for several days.

The Ameer of Bokhara has dismissed all the officials of his government who were found intriguing against Russia.

Trespassers have been driven off the reservation in Northern New Mexico, to which the Apaches have just returned.

Action is being taken by the city government of New York to supply proper harbor defences for the city protection.

Judge Coffey has rendered an adverse decision to the claim of Florence Blythe against the estate of Blythe, the deceased millionaire.

It has been decided by Dr. Mackenzie that Crown Prince Frederick William's disease is not a cancer but a non-malignant growth.

The convicts are being liberated at New Caledonia, South Pacific, with the understanding that they do not settle on French or English soil.

A monster procession was held in honor of Gladstone at Swansea, Wales, Friday. One hundred thousand Welshmen marched past in review.

Judge of Probate Fallett, has disappeared from Grand Rapids, Mich. He has stolen thousands of dollars and is a forger to the extent of $30,000.

The Knights of Labor have decided that the strike in the coke region in Pennsylvania is illegal, and the strikers are advised to return to work.

Dan and Albert Maybeg and Tom Middleton engaged in a desperate affray in a church at Little Rock, Ark., on Friday, in which Dan and Middleton were killed.

The London *Times* says of Lord Randolph Churchill: "If he will convert his indignation into a steady fire of resolute purpose and mature his plans with patient and sober industry, then he may become a terror to evil doers and some day an opportunity may come for putting his ripened purposes into execution."

GEN. BOULANGER'S ACTIVITY.

Manoeuvering Large Bodies of Troops in the Night Time.

PARIS, May 25.—For some time past the French troops, especially the cavalry, have been constantly practised in night manœuvres. Now it is a regiment of horse which is sent to reconnoitre a tract of country under the cover of darkness. Another evening the garrison of some provincial town is suddenly roused and packed off with horses, guns, bag and baggage, by rail to some station where it is regaled with a hasty meal and sent back as rapidly as it had come. Last night, however, a concentration of troops on a much larger scale took place at Champigny and Joinville, situated to the southeast of Paris. No less than ten thousand men were called out to capture by assault the Faisanderie which was defended by the Vincennes garrison. All kinds of novel inventions were called into requisition, and the results of these experiments are being awaited with intense interest by military experts.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

[BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON, W. R. HIGGINS } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$ 10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States.....$ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

"C" BATTERY.

The announcement of our special correspondent at Ottawa that the government intend instituting "C" battery during the present year will prove reassuring to our citizens, who had long hoped against hope. Like the barracks it was mooted year after year with no practical result, and it can not be wondered that we had long ago grown weary of waiting. Now we have every reason to believe that the battery will be established and that our defences will be placed on a proper footing. The proposed visit of the minister of militia and General Middleton to this city during the summer cannot fail to awaken them to a sense of the necessity of making our defences strong and sure and we have no doubt that as a result of their coming extensive works will be built in and around Victoria. The building of the barracks ought to be begun at once and the appropriation of $10,000, entirely too small as the department will find out, expended. If this amount is again allowed to lapse we shall feel like bidding it a regretful good bye forever.

THE JUBILEE.

Acting on our suggestion arrangements have been made to extensively advertise the Queen's jubilee. In a few days it will be well known along the Sound, in Portland and east of that city, along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and wherever the fact can be circulated that Victoria intends to do itself proud in honor of the jubilee year of our most gracious Queen. We apprehend that the city will be crowded with visitors, and we trust that our American friends will swell the number. They have recently shown such nobility of soul in responding generously to the cries for assistance from the sufferers by the Nanaimo disaster that we feel like according them a hearty welcome to our city, and assuring them of our gratitude and good will. The mainland will be down *en masse*, if we can judge by reports which reach this office, while it is not improbable that San Francisco will be well represented. The committee are working strenuously to make the affair an entire success, and we have every reason to believe that they will not be disappointed. Indeed, we have little doubt, judging by present appearances, that the celebration will eclipse anything that has ever taken place on the North Pacific coast. No pains are being spared to secure this result.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

The Chicago *Tribune*, a strong advocate of the annexation of Canada, is much shocked at the frankness of the New York *Sun*. The *Tribune* explains to its too candid contemporary, that there can be no objection to letting commercial union precede political union, since the former would only bear to the latter the same relation that courtship does to marriage. The *Tribune* puts the matter this way: "Commercial union must precede political and be its John the Baptist. So long as trade relations are in a partial suspense and what little traffic there is must pass through custom house gates and be pawed over by government inspectors fraternal feelings cannot develop a union sentiment, and the United States wants no unwilling territory any more than a self-respecting man wants an unwilling wife. When Canada becomes tired of bearing her heavy burdens of debt and desires to come into the American union she is entirely welcome, but not as the result of a clubbing. The *Sun* puts political union in advance of commercial union, which, to pursue analogy, is putting marriage before courtship." The *Tribune* then proceeds to compare the North American continent to Germany, and argues that as the Zollverein preceded German unity, so commercial union between Canada and the United States must precede political union. It concludes: "It is much the same on this continent as it was in Germany. Prussia could have got on well enough without the Zollverein, and was steadily pushing to the front, but the petty principalities were too insignificant to be seen by the naked eyes. The present commerce between Canada and the United States amounts to about thirty-five or forty millions a year, but with reciprocity it would be more than doubled the first year, and that enlarged commercial prosperity secured, both countries could well afford to let political relations adjust themselves." But it forgets in its analogy that those parts of "Germany" over which waved the flags of Russia and Austria neither joined in the Zollverein, nor yet in the empire. Canada is now a component part of a commonwealth of which the United States would form only a respectable province. Its position is in no way analogous to that of those small and weak German principalities which Prussia, by combined diplomacy and force, unites with herself and called the German empire.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME.

There are more agencies in operation in the world for the suppression of crime and for moral and religious evolution than have ever been known before. Coming right to the main point, there are more believers in the cardinal truths of Christianity than at any other period of the Christian era. These adherents, nominal and real, are practically controlling the affairs of the world. It is not claimed that they are the majority of the world's population or that they shape the religious policy of some of the older nations which have a decaying civilization like that of China. But nominally Christian nations hold in their hands the great moral and physical forces of the world. Much as they differ on minor articles of belief they do hold in common many religious principles, and are more or less influenced by them. There is an enlightened conscience, clearer convictions of right and wrong and acknowledged rules of conduct on the side of justice and humanity. Look at the great body of international law. On what is it founded? Primarily on the precepts and principles of religion. It has to a large extent been evolved from Christianity. There is hardly a principle or rule of international conduct laid down which does not accord with an enlightened religious conscience. It recognizes that there will be controversies in the world, great conflicts—wars among nations. But it lays down principles for the mitigation of these evils just as far as possible. The old time barbarities are not longer tolerated. Property is not to be wantonly destroyed. Prisoners are not to be cruelly treated. Persons engaged in religious and sanitary work in time of war are to be protected. In short, while the most enlightened religious conscience cannot wholly prevent wars, it was never so influential in mitigating the evils of war. In modern times the great crimes of the world have unusual publicity. This fact alone tends to increase the impression among many that great crimes are increasing, while if anything can be deduced from history, ancient and modern, what is called the wickedness of the world is actually decreasing. The world is better than it was ages ago. It will be better ages hence. The moral forces of the world are not weakening. The modified statements of religious belief here and there are not a sign of lapsing and decadence. They are rather a sign of earnest inquiry and intelligent thought. It is not the increase of great crimes, but the wider and more universal publicity, which, to some extent, ministers to a religious pessimism, and seems to furnish the basis for a conviction that the world is going to the bad. What do we know about the great crimes that prevailed among ancient nations, save as to the uncertain light shed by a few fragments of history? But to-day we have the moral and religious data of the world. And these do not show lapsing and decadence, but such progress as to justify the hope that by the agencies now in operation crime will be diminished, and there will be a slow but constant mitigation of the greater evils of the world.

LEGISLATING FOR DEADHEADS.

The Toronto *Mail* twits Senator McInnes, over his little bill to compel the railways to carry legislators and judges free. This, we understand, is the only measure that has originated in the Senate during the current session, and *it* favors of boodle. The *Mail* remarks pleasantly:

The country takes good care that its legislators do not suffer in pocket when they travel on public business. They are paid ten cents per mile for their trip to Ottawa, and ten cents per mile for their return journey. This means for a legislator who lives in Toronto an allowance of $52.40, as the Auditor-General's report shows, for the run to Ottawa at the beginning of the session and the return at the end. For Senator McInnes the arrangement secures no less a sum than $688 as mileage from New Westminster, in addition to his indemnity of a thousand dollars. As the expenses of the legislators are paid so liberally out of the public funds, it would be rather overdoing the thing to require that no portion of the money voted to meet the cost of travelling shall be handed over to the companies who provide the means for transportation. Whereupon the Montreal *Herald* (liberal) is moved to remark: "Admitting the propriety of Mr. McInnes' movement to redeem the senate from the odium of legislative stagnation, and admitting also the originality of Mr. McInnes' proposition, it must still be confessed that he has got hold of the wrong end of the deadhead question. Besides, the bill is unnecessary. There is a strong belief that legislators and judges are travelling over the railways free at the present moment; and altough Mr. McInnes may be an exception to the rule, this, we take it, is an exception which proves the rule. If there had not been an exception, the senate might not have had this bill before them, but still the exception does not justify the bill."

We do not say that Mr. McInnes' proposition is without merit. It may be a good thing to compel the railway to carry, say, our legislators free, and thus make them independent of railway influence, provided they have not wives or sisters or cousins or aunts. If the bill is to go through we would have it amended in this sense: If there is a Canadian legislator, standing alone in the world, and who would not under any circumstance request the railway managers to extend the deadhead principle to his mother or his mother-in-law, his sons or his daughters, or any of his relatives of either sex, we think it would be a good idea to legislate in his behalf and remove all danger of his being corrupted by railway influence. It would be quite proper, too, for so unique a bill to originate in the senate.

THE METLAKAHTLA INDIANS.

The Metlakahtla troubles seem likely, says the Montreal *Witness*, to terminate in a manner equally unlooked for and undesirable. Efforts are being made to secure from the United States government the free gift of a location in Alaska to which to transfer the Metlakahtla Indians and sufficient interest seems to have been secured already to give promise of success. This proposed removal is the suggestion of Mr. William Duncan, the missionary whose labors on behalf of the *aborigines* of British Columbia, and of the Metlakahtla Indians especially, have been rewarded with such eminent success. It will be a source of regret to many of Mr. Duncan's most earnest friends and admirers that he has been unable to find any other solution of the troubles that would be certain to prove really enduring. But no one knows so thoroughly as himself the difficulties in the way, while the confidence in him of the Indians themselves is seemingly boundless. For nearly forty years he has been their guide, counsellor, friend and in thus retiring with his *proteges* altogether from the scene of the late disputes, he leaves but a barren victory indeed to Bishop Ridley, his clerical adversary. What there is to-day of good in these Indians is almost solely the effect of the labors and devotion of Mr. Duncan, as even his detractors admit. The local verdict, in a few words, is that this lay missionary has ever been a hard-working, most useful and thoroughly practical Christian, and that, in spite of his lack of submission to the clerical *regime* at variance with his own, he has solved the Indian problem as no other has done and has carried on a mission which might well be a model to others. He has been successful in putting a stop to the liquor traffic. He taught them, too, to be law-abiding under injuries to which few white men would have submitted. He broke down their tribal system and organized them into an industrial community.

SIMILKAMEEN.

To Miners, Tourists, Sportsmen and others, attention is drawn to the superior facility the undersigned has for

Supplying PROVISIONS, TOOLS, CAMPING OUTFITS, and PACK and SADDLE ANIMALS when Required.

J. A. FRASER, HOPE, B. C.,
Agent for C. P. N. Co. and Hudson's Bay Co.
my1-6m

AUCTION SALES.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

VALUABLE

Real Estate Sale

VICTORIA CITY.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia:

JOSEPH GOETZ VS. LOO CHOCK FAN, AND LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1887, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria

On Thursday, the 9th of June

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 7 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

VICTORIA CITY.

LOT ONE.

Lot 445 and westerly ½ of Lot 444, on south side of Fisguard street, 80x120, with two wooden buildings that rent for $34 per month.

LOT TWO.

The whole of that freehold property known as Lot 438 on the north side of Cormorant Street, and the westerly portion of Lots 439, 80 by 120. There are four first-class two storey brick buildings erected on these lots, the two eastern buildings are leased for a term of ten years from September 18th, 1884, at a rental of $120 per month; the third store is also leased for 10 years and returns $20 per month until 18th September, 1887, after which date the rental will be $50 per month, for the balance of the lease of 7 years; the other portions of this block are rented at $65 per month, in other words the rents from the block yield $214.17 per month until the 18th of September, 1887, after which date the rents will yield $235 per month.

LOT THREE.

The eastern half of Lot 532, on south side of Cormorant street, having a frontage of 30 feet by 173 feet 6 inches, along the eastern boundary. On this lot is erected a two story brick building with cellar 24-1x34-4, with a lot of wooden buildings in the rear.

LOT FOUR.

The westerly half of Lot 532, on south side of Cormorant street, 30x161-9, with the right to use the wall of the brick building on the west side of this lot as a party wall, there is a wooden building in the rear of this lot.

LOT FIVE.

Lots 586, 587, 588 and West half of Lot 589, fronting on north side of Cormorant st., 60 x 120 each; these lots are covered with wooden stores and tenements, also Lots 598, 597, 596, 595, 594, fronting on south side of Fisguard street, these lots are covered with wooden stores and tenements, on Lots 596 and 597 there is a large Chinese Opera house 95x40, all these lots are 60x 120. The above property has returned an average rental of $6,120 per annum.

LOT SIX.

Lots 584, 585, Corner of Government and Cormorant Sts., with Brick buildings occupied by Bow Yuen & Co., and others, on a favorable Lease, also Lots 600, 601, unimproved, corner of Government and Fisguard Streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of 30 years from Mr. Oliver at $250 per month. About 25 years of said term unexpired.

LOT SEVEN.

Lot 599 on Fisguard Street, with building thereon, is leased property from the Estate of J. P. Davies, at $42.50 per month for 30 years.

Catalogues and maps will be issued prior to day of sale.

The Lots will be sold clear of incumbrances.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Chas. Wilson, Broughton St., Victoria, Solicitor; or of James Charles Prevost, the Receiver appointed herein.

GEO. BYRNES,
jun4 Auctioneer.

B. C. Candy Manufactory.

REDGRAVE & ELLA,
Successors to H. WALLER,
114 FORT STREET

Desire to inform the trade and public that they have unequalled facilities for manufacturing every grade of Candies, which are sold at lowest living rates.

The reputation of the oldest established house in the Province will be maintained in every particular. The goods turned out will be made of the purest materials, devoid of adulteration of any kind.

A large assortment of BON BONS, NUTS, and every variety of Confectionery constantly in stock. my17-1m

GENOVEVA.

Natural Sparkling Mineral Water Genoveva Brunnen Cologne.

Pronounced to be the most delicious Sparkling Water known. In addition to being as agreeable as Champagne it HAS TONIC QUALITIES of the highest order. It makes a splendid

LONG DRINK, with Wine or Spirits

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
my13 AGENTS FOR B. C.

Medical Department
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES will commence JUNE 1st, 1887. For particulars address
R. A. McLEAN, M. D., Dean,
my24-dw 603 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SAXONY Wool in 3 and 4 fold; BERLIN, 2, 4 and 8 fold; Shetland, Audululasian, Zephyr and Baldwin's SCOTCH FINGERING. This Yarn is manufactured by the same maker, and is equal in quality to "Beehive."

We have also received during the past week full lines in

NEW SUMMER GOODS

And we can with confidence say that the display surpasses any of our previous efforts.

BROCHE and STRIPED SILK GRENEDINES,

Alsatian Lawns, Crinkles, Llamas, India-muslins, Ida Stripes, &c., &c. English Prints of Hoyle's & Crim's manufacture, in Crepe Fancies, Combinations, Reversible Jeans, Fancy Stripes, &c. In these Goods our Stock is a revelation of patterns and styles exclusively our own.

C. J. BONNET & CO'S SILKS,

The softest and purest Silk manufactured. Jaubert Andras & Co's Cachemire De Lyon. Gros Grains, Black and Colored Satins, Satin Duchesse, Satin Merv, Pekin Reps, Rhadames, &c. In these goods we have catered to the trade whose wants embrace the medium and finer grade of Goods.

—ALSO—

SUNSHADES and PARASOLS, in the "Mikado" and other new Styles. Suede Bernhardt Gloves, Evening Silk Gloves, 24 inches long. Honitan Lace Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.

MILLINERY—The very latest in Hats and Bonnets, New Gauzes, Ribbons, &c.

LACE CURTAINS—110 pairs, which were bought at a bargain, and WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

The White House, Hutcheson, Young & Co.

May 12th, 1887.

"The Soudan."

JUST RECEIVED

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE

CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES

4 Button, $1.00 per Pair | 6 Button, $1.25 per Pair

SHEARS & PAGE,
mar27-3m LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTHING.

HATTERS, B. Williams AND Co. CLOTHIERS

HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Clothing and General Outfitting Goods

Which Should be Examined Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

THE PRICES WILL BE FOUND RIGHT.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JOHNSON STREET, Between Broad and Douglas.
ap29

New Merchant Tailoring Establishment

W. MURPHY

Announces that he has started business in the C. P. R. TELEGRAPH BLOCK, Government Street, where a

Large and Well Assorted Stock of the LATEST PATTERNS will be Found

A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

W. MURPHY, C. P. R. Telegraph Block, Victoria, B. C. my11-1m

MILLER AND HUNTER

PRACTICAL TINNERS.

Having purchased the business lately carried on by COWAN, SHAW & CO., next the Colonist Office, desire to announce that they have on hand a large stock of

Heating and Cooking Stoves, Tinware, Ranges

AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS.

All Classes of Jobbing Attended to Promptly and Cheaply.
my1-3m

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.

VAN VOLKENBURGH & BRO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS & PACKERS,

Corner Government and Yates Streets, - VICTORIA, B. C.
no23 1y

CLOTHING, HATS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY

LOVES, SCARFS, ETC.

W. & J. WILSON.

LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

Government Street, - - Opposite Post Office.

SCOTCH HOUSE.

A. McLEAN & CO.

Beg to intimate that they are opening a very extensive and superior Stock of Summer Clothing, personally selected by A. McLean in the English and Scotch markets,

Consisting of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, Etc.

These Goods were purchased for Cash, and are offered at unprecedented Low Prices that will satisfy all who may examine them.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Shortest, Quickest and in Every Respect the BEST ROUTE to

TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, HALIFAX, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.

DAILY SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

Vancouver to Montreal

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second Class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the world. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When Going East, Purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co'y

whose Steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

GEO. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.
fe23

Esquimalt and Nanaimo R'y

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

TIME CARD No. 4

To Take Effect at 8.20 a. m. on Wednesday, June 1st, 1887.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 4 Passenger Fri., Sat., and Sun.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 3 Passenger Sat., Sun. and Mon.
De 8.20 A.M	De 2.20 P.M	RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	Ar 5.40	Ar 11.40
" 8.30	" 2.30	ESQUIMALT	" 5.30	" 11.30
" 8.55	" 2.55	GOLDSTREAM	" 5.05	" 11.05
" 9.50	" 3.50	SHAWNIGAN L'E	" 4.10	" 10.10
" 10.00	" 4.00	COBBLE HILL	" 4.00	" 10.00
" 10.15	" 4.15	McPHERSONS	" 3.45	" 9.45
" 10.25	" 4.25	KOKSILAH	" 3.35	" 9.35
" 10.30	" 4.30	DUNCANS	" 3.30	" 9.30
" 10.40	" 4.40	SOMENOS	" 3.20	" 9.20
Ar 11.02	" 5.02	CHEMAINUS	" 2.38	" 8.38
De 12.00	De 6.00	NANAIMO	De 1.50	De 8.00
Ar 12.10	Ar 6.10	WELLINGTON	De 1.35 P.M	Ar 7.45 A.M
Ar 12.25	Ar 6.25			De 7.35 A.M

CHEAP RATES.

Until further notice Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare will be issued to any point on the line, good for three days, including the day of issue.

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS.

Return Tickets to all points for a single fare will be issued on Saturdays and Sundays only, good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

R. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Superintendent.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.
my29

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.R. Express

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1ST, 1887, ALL Packages or Parcels for transportation over this Railway not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight nor measuring more than three cubic feet, will be received and receipted for at the Company's Office in Redfern's Block, on Government Street.

Money and valuable packages forwarded. Collections made, and a general Express business transacted. no

PAINTS.

R. LETTICE,
DEALER IN
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL WINDOWGLASS, WALLPAPER, &C.,
Broad Street, Near Yates.
se26 1y

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BRIT. BARQUE "HUASQUINA," FROM London.

Neither Capt. Anderson nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
May 31st, 1887. jul Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Br. Barque "HUASQUINA," Capt. Anderson, from London.

This vessel will discharge cargo at our wharf on Wednesday, 1st instant, and following days.

Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading to the undersigned and receive delivery orders for their goods on payment of Freight.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day and while on the wharf will be at the risk of the owners thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
Consignees of Vessel.
June 1st, 1887. jun1

C. P. N. Co., Limited

STEAMER "MAUDE"

CAPTAIN MEYER.

Will Leave for Clayoquot Sound, Alberni, and Ports on West Coast, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1887

A Steamer of the above Company will be dispatched for West Coast ports regularly, of which due notice will be given.

For Freight or Passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

JOHN IRVING,
my29-td Manager.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., L'd

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

S. S. "SARDONYX"

Will leave VANCOUVER, for PORTLAND Oregon, direct, on

JUNE 13, 1887,

After arrival of S. S. "Abyssinia" from China and Japan. Returning leave Portland on or about 17th June, for Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, offering extra inducements for shippers of Oregon flour and produce.

For particulars and freight rates apply to T. L. Briggs, agent, New Westminster; or G. A. Carleton, General Freight Agent, Victoria. my28-1m

NOTICE.

THE OWNER, AGENT OR CAPTAIN OF the Sealing Schooner "PENELOPE" will not be responsible for any debts whatever incurred by the crew. ED. P. MINER,
my22-tf Master.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

EVERY SATURDAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

Leaving the outer wharf at ONE o'clock, p.m.

June 4th, - GEO. W. ELDER

Shippers must notify us when room for freigh is required.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Wharf Street, Victoria, Agents
13th December, 1886. de14

Canadian Pacific NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Time Table No. 7, Takes Effect June 1st, 1887

BURRARD INLET ROUTE

VICTORIA TO—

VANCOUVER AND MOODYVILLE, Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.
HASTINGS, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA, Daily except Monday at 13 o'clock.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA—

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, LADNER LANDING AND LULU ISLAND, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. 7 o clock.
PLUMPER PASS, Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA, Monday at 13 o'clock, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
FOR PLUMPER PASS, Thursday, at 7 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER—

FOR HOPE, CHILLIWHACK, SUMAS & WAY LANDINGS, Monday, at 7 o'clock.
FOR CHILLIWHACK & WAY LANDINGS, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

NOTICE—Freight left on wharf in Victor 24 hours after arrival, will be stored at risk owners or consignees.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manage
March 17th. jy25

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Cheaper than Ever!

J. SEHL,

HAVING FITTED UP HIS NEW FACtory with the latest improved Machinery, and employing only first-class white mechanics who spend their earnings amongst you instead of sending the money out of the country for imported goods, with his increased facilities is now enabled to offer Furniture from the plainest to the most luxurious description at such EXTREMELY LOW PRICES as will make it to your advantage to encourage home industry.

Bedroom Suites from $18.00 up.

Extension Dining Tables from $7.50 up.

Spring and Hair Mattresses, and the celebrated Woven Wire Mattresses at half the price of imported ones.

ALSO ON HAND

A large stock of Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum Matting, Door Mats, Children's Carriages, Bird Cages, Window Shades and Cornices, Pictures, Mouldings and Frames, &c., of the latest patterns, Wholesale and Retail.

FACTORY: On Laural Point. SALESROOM: 311 Government St.
ja2 J. SEHL

Garesche, Green & Co.

BANKERS,

Government St., Victoria, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD AND U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

GOLD DUST AND U. S. CURRENCY

Purchased at Highest Market Rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on all the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.
jy9 1y

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Peter Ryan, a well known citizen of Toronto, has discovered that he is rich from property at the Sault, which he had forgotten.

Dr. J. Bright, of Chatham, has been arrested on a charge of having murdered Ruth Harlow, by committing abortion.

Writs for local elections have been issued in East and West Algoma.

Two church societies of England have granted $1,000 each, on requisition of the bishop of Ontario.

Alonzo Granman sues the authorities of the Roman Catholic cemetery at London for his father's body.

Mowat has ordered an investigation in a case of body snatching at Fergus.

Geo. Letts, a member of the 45th battalion, was drowned off Lindsay.

John Brown sues the Huron *Signal* for $10,000 for defamation of character.

J. T. Hawke, late of the *Free Press*, Ottawa, has been presented with a purse of $200 by the liberals.

Archbishop Lynch has issued a circular against mixed marriages.

The body of Duncan McKenzie was found in the lake at Keewatin.

The Toronto *Globe* warns the government not to provoke another rebellion in Manitoba.

The C. P. R. branch line to Woodstock is open for business.

Speaker Ouimet is spoken of for the Dominion cabinet.

An understanding has been reached regarding the contested elections in all the provinces.

Johnston A. Arclah, M. D., was found dead on the road near Orillia.

Hon. John Carling has been asked to introduce legislation that will compel steamship companies to carry back, at their own expense, infirm and useless people foisted on Canada from the old country.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Urquhart and Crowell, two Gloucester fishermen who were lost at sea and afterwards rescued, will die from exposure.

Some years ago a woman gave a child to the Infants' Home, Halifax, whence it was adopted by a city councillor. She now wants the child and Judge Smith decides she cannot take it.

Legislative Councillor Dexter, of Halifax, is dead.

In the admiralty court at Halifax on Thursday the case of the American schooner Ella M. Dougherty, seized for violation of the fisheries laws, was called. The captain said he bought some bait in Stauns bay, but had no intention of using it within che three mile limit.

QUEBEC.

Three military prisoners for offences against the militia act, were released in honor of the Queen's Jubilee at Quebec.

Sir Donald Smith has been elected president of the Bank of Montreal.

Over 1,700 immigrants arrived at Montreal last week.

The 65th regiment band at Montreal is about to disband, and will reorganize as the Sixth Fusilier's band.

M. H. Gault, Ex-M. P. for Montreal West, is dying.

Mongenais, ex-M. P. for Vandreuil, is dead.

It is rumored that Legislative Councillor Gerrin is to be placed in a lunatic asylum.

Steamship companies contemplate removing their offices from Quebec to Montreal.

Canadian Pacific gross earnings for four months ending April, amount to $2,723,793, working expenses $2,487,340, net profits $236,453.

A crowd of roughs attacked two Salvation lassies at Quebec and severely injured Capt. Simcoe.

General Boulanger has subscribed $20 to the monument of Jacques Cartier.

It is reported that Mr, Kilbride, who is traveling with O'Brien, will succeed Mr. Blake as member of Parliament for Carlow.

Mary Jane Johnson, the 12-year-old daughter of Charles Johnson, Montreal, has eloped with the 15-year-old son of a a bailiff.

The court of appeals in Montreal have decided in favor of S. Carsley & Co. for $2000 damages against Bradstreet's mercantile agency for reporting wrongly on their financial standing.

Francois Lagace, a man of means, of St. Nicholas near Quebec, died suddenly last week and his death is supposed to have been caused by poison. Shortly afterward the body of Elezear Morin was found near by in a well. Mrs. Legace, wife of deceased, who was intimate with Morin, is accused of being the cause of his death.

MANITOBA.

McBean Bros.' elevator at Morris has been burned. Loss $15,000.

Joe Faut, who shot Chief McRae of Winnipeg, was arrested at Pembina.

Mr. Ogden, auditor, has been appointed comptroller of the Canadian Pacific.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The Regina police have seized four cases of liquor destined for Donald, B. C.

A verdict of murder has been found against the slayers of McLeish at Woolsley.

Samuel Poole, a farmer near Sumner, has been murdered.

Discontent has again broken out among the Batoche and St. Laurent half-breeds.

The U. S. government will remove the Gros Ventres Indians from the mild river country.

The Bloods will desist in their raids against the Gros Ventres Indians.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The custom-house and savings bank at Bathurst was entered by professional burglars, the door of the safe blown off by gunpowder, and the cash drawer containing $500 saving bank deposits and valuable papers of Collector O'Brien's carried away. The drawer was subsequently found in a field about a mile from the town, the money gone, but the papers intact.

Mr. McLellan, president of the Maritime bank, has been arrested at St. John to ensure his attendance at the bank examination.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. dw

Base balls, bats, basemens' gloves, new umpire indicators, at Jamieson's bookstore. *

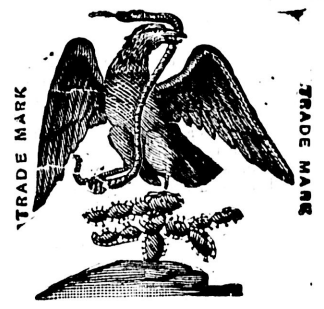
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. jan15 1y

THE CELEBRATED BAJA

CALIFORNIA BITTERS



ARE PURELY VEGETABLE MADE FROM FRESH DAMIANA LEAVES.

Damiana is a Mexican Herb

AND COMES FROM LA PAZ.

DAMIANA was first made and drank by the Mexicans as a Tonic for the Stomach and Bowels.

DAMIANA is acknowledged by those that have used it to be a Great Invigorator and Nervine.

DAMIANA acts directly upon the Kidneys making them strong.

DAMIANA cures Dyspepsia and gives Appetite.

For Sale by LANGLEY & CO., Druggists, and BOUCHERAT & CO. no23 1w

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL.

THE CITY OF LONDON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000
Dominion Government Deposit, . . 100,000

All Descriptions of Insurable Property written at Current Rates.

Policies Written and Losses adjusted and paid without reference to home office.

H. E. CROASDAILE, Agent, Victoria and District.
R. G. TATLOW, Agent, Vancouver.
H. V. EDMONDS, Agent, New Westminster.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, General Agent for British Columbia.
my24-6m

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, London.

INSTITUTED 1808.

FOR INSURING HOUSES AND OTHER Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor or Dock, and the Cargoes of such ships; also, Ships building or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable rivers and canals, and Goods on board such vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, from loss or damage by fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.

Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my10

At the Sixty-first Annual General Meeting of the

Standard Life Assurance Co.

held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 26th of April, 1887, the following Results for the Year ended 15th November, 1886, were reported:—

2593 NEW PROPOSALS for Life Assurance were received during the year for . . . . . $ 6,608,660 00

2293 PROPOSALS WERE ACCEPTED, assuring . . $ 5,734,729 00

THE TOTAL EXISTING ASSURANCES in force at 15th Nov., 1886, amounted to $99,607,745 00

THE CLAIMS BY DEATH OR MATURED ENDOWMENTS which arose during the year amounted, including Bonus Additions, to . $ 2,937,086 00

THE ANNUAL REVENUE, amounted at 15th Nov., 1886, to . . . . . $ 4,403,150 00

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS at same date amounted to $32,589,268 00

Being an increase during the year of $503,461 00

The foregoing interesting facts in connection with the operations of the Standard Life Assurance Company during 1886 commend themselves not only to the numerous body of Policy holders within the province, but to those who contemplate assurance. The enormous financial strength of this old established institution, the liberal conditions of its Policies, the large periodical distribution in bonuses to its Policy holders, and the numerous facilities afforded for Assurance both by Endowment or Whole Life Assurance, all combine in placing the Standard in the first rank of Life Assurance Companies.

The Local Board of Directors at Victoria have full power to accept Proposals, issue Policies, and settle claims. Full particulars and rates for Assurance can be procured from the Agents and Secretaries to the Board.

Robert Ward & Co.,

Wharf Street, - Victoria, B. C.
my26-2w

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

850 ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER Land. Address LUMBERMAN, Colonist Office.
jun4-tf

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A BARGAIN.

A STABLE, WITH HORSES, VEHICLES, &c. 4 Horses. 3 Wagonettes. 1 Buggy, &c., Harness, &c.
Good and lucrative business can be done by an energetic man.
jun1-1m P. O. Box 195.

FOR RENT—Two Furnished Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. About 10 minutes walk from the Post Office. Apply at
jun2-1m COLONIST OFFICE.

FOR SALE—The Real Estate of the late Jos. A. Bowes, of Hope, deceased, consisting of Saw Mill, with excellent Water Power. Several acres of well cultivated Land, with a good fruit bearing Orchard, Barns, Sheds, Stables, Etc. Commodious and in good condition, with every facility for supplying the town and surrounding communities with Fresh Meat.
For particulars apply to
MISS S. BOWES, Executrix, Hope, B. C.
Hope, May 24th. 1887. my31-1m-dw

TO LET OR SELL.

A Two Story Brick House in Regent's Park, Fort St., with Two acres of Land, Chicken Houses and Enclosures. Apply to "A. T."
my29 care A. B. Gray & Co., Wharf St.

IMPROVED FARMS for SALE

IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

536 Acres on Quamichan Lake. A large lake with fine fishing.
320 Acres facing sea water at Chemainus. Fine fishing river close by.
160 Acres at Somenos. A trout stream runs through the place.
For terms apply to
WM. BEAUMONT, Maple Bay.
my24-dw-1m

TO RENT--FURNISHED OFFICE.

FRONT ROOM, UP-STAIRS, ON GOVERNment Street. Address
my26-3t Box 324. City.

Sealing Boats for Sale.

FOR SALE, TWO FIRST CLASS CARVEL built Sealing Boats, copper fastened.
GEO. BYRNES.
my22 Fort and Langley Streets.

FINE DWELLING HOUSE.

TO BE LET FURNISHED—On account of absence of the owner, a fine, nearly now, Dwelling House over James Bay, in this city, will be let for a term at a low rent to a small family. For particulars apply to
H. F. HEISTERMAN & CO., Estate Agents, Government St
my26-1m

PONY-PHÆTON AND HARNESS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

FOR SALE—A Pony Phaeton and Harness. Cheap. Apply to
my24 W. R. CLARKE.

FOR SALE.—A full set of Tinsmith's Tools, at a very reasonable price.
Apply at BOSSI & GIESSELMAN'S.
my19 1m

TO LET.—For some months, a comfortable house, fully furnished, on Rae street, within five minutes walk of the Post Office.
my19 4t Address "Post Office Box 176."

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A NEW STEAM LAUNCH, NEVER BEEN used, fully equipped. Suitable for a pleasure boat. Price, $650. Speed about 7 knots.
Apply at NICK'S FERRY,
my31-1w Foot of Johnson St.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JUNG JEE HAVING LEFT THE FIRM OF Tai Fung & Co. about three months ago, the business of Tai Fung & Co. will be carried on by Lew Chuck. All the debts of the firm will be paid by the undersigned, and the business will in future be carried on by Lew Chuck, manager.
TAI FUNG & CO.
Victoria, 3rd June, 1887. jun4-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply to the Bench of Licensing Magistrates at their next Sitting for a License to sell Wines and Liquors by retail at our premises, on the north-west corner of Fort and Government Streets, in the said city, being the premises lately occupied by A. Ofner, Esq.
ANGUS & GORDON.
Dated Victoria, 30th May, 1887. my31

NOTICE—From and after June 1st. prox., I will not be responsible for any debts contracted for or on behalf of the pilot boats, without my written order.
I hereby give further notice that on the 31st day of May, instant, I will withdraw from the partnership heretofore existing between John Sabiston, Sr., John Sabiston. Jr., and myself as pilots for Nanaimo District, and after that date I will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted for or on behalf of said partnership. WM. McDONALD, Pilot.
Nanaimo, May 30th, 1887. my31-1w

NOTICE—Mr. John Henry Jobson holds my power of attorney during my absence from the province.
IRA WILSON.
Victoria, B. C., May 21, 1887. my22-2w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO RETurn thanks for the generous patronage received for the past 17 years, and to announce that he has sold his Carriage and Blacksmithing business to McGregor, Knight & McKitrick, for whom he would solicit a continuance of the same. CHARLES BALL.

The undersigned offers for Sale his Stock of Buggies, Carts, Wagons, &c., at Prices below Cost to insure speedy Sale.
All accounts to be settled by the 31st inst.
my13 CHARLES BALL.

Estate of William Lohse, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE will of the deceased, dated 31st December, 1886, has been admitted to probate by the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and that all persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate are to make payment or application for payment, as the case may be, at the office of Mr. Theodore Davie, corner Bastion and Langley Streets, where a copy of the will can be inspected.
Dated May 21st, 1887.
THOMAS GEIGER, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, THEODORE DAVIE, } Executors.
my22

NOTICE.

MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BED AND Board I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her without a written order, from me. ROBERT LAW.
New Westminster, May 8, 1887. Box 63.
my10

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co.

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT NO. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of two (2) cents per share has been levied upon the members of the above Company, payable at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on or before the 15th day of June, 1887; from and after which date all shares on which the said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Dated 20th May, 1887. my21-dw

CALGARY ALBERTA

T. EDE,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c
Collections given prompt attention.
A few choice properties for Sale and Investments carefully made. fe18-6m

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock, at noon, of MONDAY, the 13th instant, for the erection of a Two Storey dwelling for J. Colgdarripe, Esq.
The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved. E. H. FISHER, Architect.
jun3-td

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO four o'clock, p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, 15th JUNE,

For Painting James Bay Bridge.
Specification of the work can be seen daily at the office of the undersigned.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAMES D. ROBINSON, City Clerk.
City Hall, May 23rd, 1887. jun3

NOTICE.

Tenders for Gaol Supplies.

Tenders will be received up to the

29th of June, 1887,

for Supplies for Victoria Provincial Gaol, consisting of

Groceries, Clothing, Coal, Wood and Coke, Meats, Fish and Vegetables, from 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June, 1888.

Samples of Groceries and Clothing may be seen at Victoria Provincial Gaol, Topaz Avenue.

Tenders to state price of Wood per cord and Coal per ton of 2,000 lbs. All supplies to be delivered at the Provincial Goal, Topaz Avenue.

Tenders to be addressed to

H. B. ROYCRAFT, Supt. Prov. Police.

Victoria, June 3, 1887. jun3-td

MONTREAL BUSINESS CARDS.

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

MONTREAL.

Teas, Sugars, Syrups & all Sundries

EVERY LINE A SPECIALTY.

Special attention to freight rates, &c., &c. Correspondence solicited. Samples mailed free. mar27-6m

A. RAMSAY & SON

37 to 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

Paint, Oil, Varnish and Color Manufacturers.

IMPORTERS OF

PLATE GLASS, PLAIN & FANCY WINDOW GLASS

Plate Glass Mirrors Silvered

To Order at Short Notice.

Agents for Canada for Winsor & Newton's Celebrated Artists' Materials.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
apr27-6m-dw

W. W. Lockerby. D. L. Lockerby. A. L. Lockerby

LOCKERBY BROS.,

TEA MERCHANTS

Importers and General Dealers in

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos & General Groceries

WHOLESALE.

Special attention given to Tea importations direct from China and Japan.

PLEASE APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

75 to 79 St. Peter & 51-53 St. Sacrament Sts.

MONTREAL.

apr27-6m-dw

Paints, Oils and Varnish

THE BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO. OF MONTREAL are second to none as manufacturers

Crown and Anchor Carriage Varnish,

Crown and Anchor White Lead.

Hard Oil Finish, Liquid Dryer, Furniture Varnishes, Raw and Boiled Oil, Gold Leaf, Paints of every description, Axle Grease and Painters and Printers materials generally.

PRINTING INK, Black and Colored, a Specialty

Write for Price List and Samples.
apr17-6m-dw

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE CLARENCE

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.
FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., . Lessee

TOURISTS' HEADQUARTERS; First-Class in every respect. New and Elegant in all its appointments. Prices moderate. oct4-1y

THE ESMOND HOTEL

FRONT AND MORRISON, PORTLAND.

On American or European Plan.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit: a fine restaurant in the building.
my13-tf THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

MRS. CROWTHER'S

Private Board and Lodging House

Corner of Pandora Avenue and Quadra St.,

Board by the Meal, Day or Week.
mar1-6m

TO SPECULATORS.

THE OWNERS OF ELEVEN HUNDRED and twenty acres of land on Kokesailah River, Cowichan District, Vancouver Island, containing Coal, Iron, &c., will make most favorable terms with any respectable party with some capital who will assist in the development of this property. To parties of enterprise this is a first rate opportunity. For particulars apply to THOS. C. NUTTALL, Gov't St.
Victoria, B. C., 30th May, 1887. my31-3m

DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES

—CORNER—

Government and Humboldt Street.
my8-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARVIN & TILTON

HAVE ON HAND THE

Massey Twine Binders, Toronto Mowers, Sharp's Sulky Rake

THE BEST MACHINES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE.
jun1-2m-dw-wed-sun

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PROVINCIAL LICENSING COURT will be held for Victoria District, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1887, at the School House, near Royal Oak, at 3 o'clock p. m., and for Esquimalt District at 10 o'clock a. m., the same day, in the Police Court, Esquimalt.
H. B. ROYCRAFT, Prov. Supt. of Police.
Victoria, June 2nd, 1887. jun3

NOTICE.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT OF Cariboo will be held—
At Clinton, Friday, 13th May, 1887.
At Lillooet, Wednesday, 18th May, 1887.
At 150 Mile House, Tuesday, 28th June, 1887.
At Soda Creek, Thursday, 30th June, 1887.
At Quesnellemouth, Monday, 4th July, 1887.
At Richfield, Saturday, 9th July, 1887.
By Command,
JNO. ROBSON, Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
20th April, 1887. apr22-td

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1887.

SPRING ASSIZES.

[*On Vancouver Island.*]

Victoria.....Monday.....16th May.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday..... 7th June.

[*On Mainland.*]

New Westminster.Wednesday. 4th May.
Kamloops.....Monday..... 6th June.
Clinton.....Monday.....13th June.

FALL ASSIZES.

[*On Mainland.*]

Richfield.....Monday.....12th September.
Clinton.....Wednesday.28th September.
Kamloops.....Monday..... 3rd October.
Lytton.....Monday.....10th October.
New Westminster Wednesday.. 9th November.

[*On Vancouver Island.*]

Victoria.....Monday.....28th November.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday..... 6th December.
apr22-td

EDUCATION BRANCH,
OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Victoria, May 25th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Examination of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Victoria, commencing on Monday, July 4th, at 10 a. m.

Intending candidates are required to notify this Department and furnish testimonials prior to June 24th.

Applicants for Renewal of Certificates are hereby notified to comply with the requirements of sub-section 8 of section 41 of the "Public School Act, 1885."

S. D. POPE,
my27-1m Superintendent of Education.

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE
BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.

2 GOLD MEDALS 1 SILVER MEDAL 8 BRONZE MEDALS 1886

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANF'G. CO.
31 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.
feb11-1y

PIONEER STEAM

Coffee and Spice Mills

DECOSMOS BLOCK. Established 1875.

MANUFACTURE COFFEES, SPICES Mustards, and the Pioneer Baking Powder
STEMLER & EARLE, Props.
Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly filled. 1y

DRY GOODS.

Albion House.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Comprising Beaded Basques, Visites, Sleeveless Jackets, Lace and Beaded Fichus, Beaded Panels for Dresses, Dolmans, Black Costumes, High Art Figured Colored India Muslins, Lawn Tennis Aprons, Lawn Tennis Flannels, Young Ladies' Jersey Costumes, Nuns Veiling in all Shades, Figured Lawns, Brocaded Cream and White Muslins, Fancy Parasols, all the Newest Gloves in Evening Shades, Boys' Sailor Suits, the Ermine Ruffle and Mikado Parasol, Iolanthe Velveteens, very choice, Plushes, in Tabac and Fashionable Colors, Cook Aprons, Sun Bonnets, White Washing Dresses, Straw Hats, Pinafores, Lace Curtains, and all lines in Staples.

25 Cases of Novelties per fast Express.

ALBION HOUSE, BROWN & WHITE, Government St.

N. B.—Old Store, next to Messrs. Waitt & Co, to Let, with possession, 1st July. my28

Turner, Beeton & Co'y

Landing Ex. "HUASQUINA," from London.

A Complete Stock of English and Scotch Ale.

DUBLIN STOUT,

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND'S GIN

PLYMOUTH GIN,

Champagne, Vineyard Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Deutz & Geldeman Champagne.

SHERRY. PORT. CLARET. SAUTERNE.

GINGER ALE,

Maraschino, Lime Juice Cordial, Curacoa, Ginger Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

COARSE & FINE SALT

Doulton Vitrified Drain Pipes, Sinks, &c.
jun3-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL MAY & CO'Y

Manufacturers.

B. C. AGENCY
Spencer's Arcade,
VICTORIA.
P. O. Box 543.

Billiard & Pool Tables

Steel —AND— MONARCH CUSHIONS all kinds of Billiard Material in Stock at office of

H. G. & R. WALKER,
VICTORIA.

Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c. fe15-6m-dw

GEO. A. SARGISON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant and Agent
LANGLEY STREET.
OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY J. ROLAND HETT.
an7-tf

COTTON RAGS.

6 CENTS PER POUND WILL BE PAID for Clean Cotton Rags, delivered in the Press Room of the COLONIST OFFICE

BUSINESS CARDS.

CELEBRATED

"GOLD SEAL"

FIVE YEAR OLD

RYE

In Cases and in Casks.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
no27 Sole Agents for B. C.

ALBION
Marble Works
FORT STREET,
(NEAR BLANCHARD.)
HEADSTONES, TOMBS, TABLETS, &c.
At Reasonable Prices.
J. FISHER, - - Proprietor.
mar10-3mos

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHEURS
Office: Theatre Block, Douglas St., Victoria.

J. L. HALL, M.D.C.M. Special attention given to Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin and Nervous Diseases.

F. W. HALL, M.D.C.M. Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Open day and night. Consultation free.
no2-12m

HYAMS, OPTICIAN,

207 FORT ST., BET. BROAD & DOUGLAS, VICTORIA
Spectacles and Eye Glasses to Suit all Sights.
de29

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ,
WHARF STREET,
Highest Cash Prices Paid for Furs and Deer Skins.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1887.

SHIPPING.

ENTERED.

Jun. 4.—Str. Geo. E. Starr, Pt. Townsend.
Str. R. P. Rithet, New Westminster.
Str. Yosemite, Burrard Inlet.
Str. Geo. W. Elder, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Jun. 4.—Str. Geo. E. Starr, Pt. Townsend.
Str. R. P. Rithet, New Westminster.
Str. Yosemite, Burrard Inlet.
Str. Geo. W. Elder, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Per str. GEO. E. STARR from the Sound—C Marble, wife and dtr, J Campbell, E S Crane, W Townsend, Miss Clark, Miss Davis, Mrs and Miss Perry, Mrs and Miss McMasters, B H Smith and wife, Mrs Pendray, Mrs Jeffrey and dtr, Shaw, A Williams, Japanese, Ross, Mr Crocker, wife and dtr, Mr and Miss Edwards, Chapman, Mr Valentine and wife, J Anderson, George Hayes, J W Fraser and wife, Fox, W F Whitney, Mrs Adams, J Earsman, Clyde, J O Zohn, Fleming, H L Tibbals, Cushton, Gabriel, Godfrey, J Alexander.

Per str. R. P. RITHET, fm New Westminster—Mrs McSwain, A Lindsay, A Patterson, W L Cusack, H McCoy, and others.

Per str. YOSEMITE from Burrard Inlet—Capt Irving, D M Eberts, G Robertson, J C Devlin, J B Lowell, Capt McAllister, Peter Steel, Dr Milne, C Frideman, H Barnstein, R E Jackson, E B Carmichael, Rev W W Percival, Jno Muir, J B Ferguson, Capt Spaulding, Miss Porter, Thornton Fell, W J Goepel, Mrs Walkem.

CONSIGNEES.

Per str. GEO. E. STARR from the Sound—Van V & Bros, McDonald Bros, C G Major, J Weiler, Carne & M, W McColl.

Per Str R. P. RITHET fm New Westminster—W H Jenkins, N & Renouf, C Strouss & Co, J Baker, A Innis, C Morley, H J Hartnell, R T Williams, Mrs Mateby, S Clay, W Portman, T B & Co, Geo Vienna, R Baker & Son, S Leiser, Steitz Bros, P McQuade & Son.

Per str YOSEMITE from Burrard Inlet—Alb Iron Works, H Bornstein.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE OCCIDENTAL—George H Burke, W B Schuyler, Vancouver; A Loom, Montague, P E Island; G Smith, New York; J P Eakin, Brandon; Harry Howard, Santa Fee, N M; Mrs Clark and family, Mrs Haynes and child, Stanstead, Que; J N J Brown, Empire Valley; John Craig, Ashcroft; Mrs Thompson and family, Tacoma; C A Cashe, Winlock, W T; A J Otterson, T Hubbard, Goldstream.

AT THE DRIARD—C W Crocker, Mrs Crocker, Miss Crocker, San Francisco; Mrs Sperry and dau, Stockton; H L Townsend, A E Holden, New York; Judge John F Fin and wife, San Francisco; H Whiting, Seattle; J H Valentine and wife, Portland; Wm Walton, Fort Dodge.

Jubilee Cigars.

Kurtz's Jubilee Cigars will be ready in a few days. *

The Summer

Number of *London News*, with two beautiful colored illustrations, just received by T. N. Hibben & Co. *

A fine line of summer neckties now opening at Jeffree's. †

Delicious beverage for the hot weather, sparkling California Orange Juice, non-alcoholic, with Belfast Ginger Ale, at Hy. Saunders Johnson street. *

T. THOMPSON, practical gun-maker, has removed to 37 Johnson street. Guns, pistols, sporting material, etc. All kinds of repairing done and warranted. 1m

THE highest cash prices paid for ladies and gent's new and cast-off clothing. Note—Address, S. Cooness, second door from Broad street, on Johnson. *tf

ALL KINDS of wood turning, band sawing, and machine work done to order at short notice at John Weiler's Furniture Factory. *

To the Ladies.

A very fine line of kid slippers and sandals from Irving, Benedict & Co. of New York, and Salter, Lewin & Co., of Philadelphia. To see them is to appreciate, at the

B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Opposite Post Office, (1m) H. MANSELL.

Ice Cream and Confectionery.

The choicest and purest of Candies—the best of Ice Cream can be procured at the CHICAGO CANDY STORE. Parties supplied. Ice Cream packed for picnics.*

Flour.

Flour five dollars per barrel; bran $25 per ton. A general assortment of feeds and mill goods in stock, cheap for cash at DEVLIN'S, De Cosmos block, Government street. dw1m

Arrived from England.

An elegant line of ladies and gentlemens Lawn Tennis Shoes at Erskine's Boot & Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson streets. 6t*

Spencer's Arcade.

Five first-class dressmakers wanted at once at "Spencer's Arcade." Apply to Miss Simson. There is room also for improvers and apprentices. †

New and Second-Hand

CLOTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Highest cash price paid for *Superfluous and Cast-off Garments, Blankets and Overcoats.* TRAVELERS having a superfluity of clothing can sell them for cash to

N. POINTER, Johnson st., near Broad.*

The new Beaver Trimmings,
The New Braid Panels and Dress Sets,
The New Braided Plush Trimmings,
The New Silk Braid Ruches,
New Trimmings for Mantles and Dresses in all the latest styles at the
CITY HOUSE.

Works of Art.

Call and see the extensive stock of fine mouldings, latest patterns. Steel engravings, and all latest pictures. Mounting pictures in all styles. Fine furniture a specialty. JOS. SOMMERS, Government street, three doors below the new bank. *

New Books at ROBERT JAMIESON'S, Government Street:

The Fair God, by Lew Wallace,	price	50c
Notes on Earthquakes, R. A. Proctor,	"	20c
Marrying and Giving in Marriage, by Mrs. Molesworth,	"	20c
The Outsider, by Hawley Smart,	"	25c
Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace,	"	35c
Dawn, by H. Ryder Haggard,	"	25c
Springhaven, by R. D. Blackmore,	"	25c
Art of Pitching and Fielding, Spaulding,	"	35c
Art of Batting and Base Running,	"	35c

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That SAVOY'S CIDER can be obtained at most of the first-class saloons, hotels, restaurants and provision stores in British Columbia. 1m

That SAVOY'S CIDER is the best in the market—took first prize at the Victoria Exhibition, 1886—is pure and unadulterated. In pints and quarts. It is first-class for picnics and excursions. To be had of the makers or Messrs. Bossi & Giesseleman. 1m

That Hall & Lowe make a specialty of Children's Pictures. *

That the finest assortment of fishing rods and tackle in the province is at J. Barnsley's, Fort street, near Douglas, just received via the C. P. R. tf

That for Finish our work is unsurpassed—Hall & Lowe. *

That William O'Brien received a dispatch at Montreal from Parnell emphatically denying reports of his being sick. He states he is in first-class health.

That Hall & Lowe Copy and Enlarge old pictures. *

That 75 LADIES' JERSEYS in all the latest styles just to hand at the LANSDOWNE HOUSE, Yates street. 2w

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Wanted.

A boy at the Lansdowne House. *

Nanaimo Relief Fund.

Our latest exchanges announce that $310 had so far been subscribed in Montreal for the relief of the Nanaimo sufferers.

Church Notices.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Pandora Presbyterian church, being obliged to leave for the east, will devote the proceeds of to-day's services to the Jubilee Hospital fund.

Generous.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips, chief engineer of the fire department has forwarded to Mr. G. Thomson, M. P. P., his check for his month's salary $58.33 to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans at Nanaimo.

Freight.

The R. P. Rithet brought down yesterday two carloads of farming implements for Nicholles & Renouf. On the way in the steamer stopped at the outer wharf and took on several tons of freight for shipment to the interior.

For Alberni Settlement.

Wm. M. Halpenny will leave this city on the 8th instant by the E. & N. R. R. for Alberni with gentlemen in search of land for farming purposes. Others wishing to join the party should see the guide at his residence, Pandora street, at once.

To Erect Beacons.

The steamer Sir James Douglas left here on Friday at noon for Village Bay to make preparations for the erection of a Beacon on Enterprise reef. She will leave this port on or about the 13th for Cape Beale.

Farewell Services.

Rev. Mr. Percival will preach morning and evening in the Pandora street Methodist church. These will be the last opportunities afforded for hearing the reverend gentleman, who leaves for the east on Monday night.

Death.

The death is announced of George Cowie, on board the bark Estrella de Chile while on the trip from Mauritius to Diamond Island. The deceased was aged 20 years, and the only son of the late Richard Cowie, coal master, Airdie, Scotland, and grandnephew of Mr. Archibald Cowie of Nanaimo.

Customs' Returns.

Following are the official returns of the Nanaimo custom house, for the month ending May 31st, 1887:

Import Duty	$2,756 65
Sick Mariner's Dues	287 16
Petroleum Inspection	7 50
	$3,051 21

Bricks for Vancouver.

The steamer Skidegate left late on Friday night for Vancouver with a scow loaded with 50,000 bricks from the Gorge brickyard. On the way up a landing was made at East Point, the contractor for the light house to be erected there being a passenger.

Delta Stock Yards.

Special round trip tickets to Ladner's Landing on Wednesday next. The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Rithet will carry passengers to the auction sale of Line Stock at Ladner's Landing and return to Victoria at $3 for the round trip, leaving Victoria at 7 a.m. on 8th and return on 9th. 3t

The Premiers' Conference.

The Attorney-General, Messrs. Pardee, Hardy, A. M. Ross and G. W. Ross, of Ontario, have met in council, with Premier Mercier, of Quebec, and the provincial secretary, Mr. McShane. They discussed the unsettled account between Upper and Lower Canada, which dates back to the time of confederation.

Experimental Farm.

In the commons Mr. Shakespeare asked: Is it the intention of the government to commence this year the establishment of an experimental farm in the province of British Columbia?

Mr. Cushing replied: The establishment of an experimental farm in British Columbia is under the consideration of the government.

Baird's Minstrels.

This renowned company of burnt cork artists will appear at The Victoria to-morrow night, when will be introduced an entirely new line of specialties. Cool Burgess, the Canadian actor, will appear for the first time in this city, and as his fame as an actor is great he will no doubt be the attraction during the brief engagement. Baird's Minstrels have always done an excellent business in Victoria and their appearance will be welcomed by all.

An Object of Pity.

A well dressed man, made himself conspicuous on Government street yesterday, being so drunk as to scarcely be able to navigate. The sidewalk at times seemed hardly wide enough for him and many a hair-breadth 'scape had he from finding a soft bed in the gutter, which at this time of year is anything but pleasant. He was the observed of all, and as many knew him to be a very decent fellow when sober great sympathy was expressed at his unhappy condition.

The Effects of Rain.

The cricket match announced to take place at the hill yesterday afternoon was postponed until next Saturday in consequence of the rain. H. M. S. Triumph's band did not perform from the same cause, and our citizens were deprived of what would have been a very pleasant afternoon.

The excursion on the steamer Amelia has been postponed until to-morrow night, when it is expected that the weather will be suitable for a trip around H. M. squadron and down the straits. These excursions bid fair to become very popular.

Hudson Bay Co.'s Profits.

The Hudson Bay Company's capital, as given by the London *Financial News*, is divided into 100,000 shares, and every £5,000 of profit earned means a shilling of dividend, allowing about 15 per cent. for expenses. In 1883-4 the company had its golden year, when prices advanced 60 per cent. on beaver and proportionately on the sales, and made a profit of £130,000, against £68,000 the preceding year. Immediately after it came one of the worst seasons in the company's record. Prices fell 25 per cent. on Beaver, and from 30 to 50 per cent. on other kinds. This reduced the profit on fur trading to £43,000, enough to have paid 6s. or 7s. per share; but the directors recommended that the balance should be carried forward. In 1885-6 there was a sharp recovery, the rise averaging 28 per cent. overhead. This made a difference of over £30,000 in the fur profits, raising them to £74,000. The directors, utilizing part of the balance brought forward from 1885, now divided 15s. per share. The total return to the shareholders in the five years was 63s. per share, which, on £13 shares, represent 25 per cent., or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the fur-trading account alone.

Recital.

The pupils of Miss Lolu Collin intend giving a recital in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. on the 15th inst.

Shipment of Coal.

The total shipment of coal from the port of Nanaimo for the month ending 31st May was 28,487 tons.

Dropped Dead.

A Chinaman fell dead at the corner of Government and Fisgard streets yesterday afternoon from heart disease. When picked up blood was flowing freely from the nose.

A Good Suggestion.

Someone suggests that the children are being neglected in the coming jubilee celebration, and thinks that if a children's flower show were inaugurated it would be productive of the highest benefit, and form a very attractive feature of the event.

Fast Time.

The steamer Yosemite, Capt. Rudlin, left Vancouver at 6 o'clock last evening and arrived here at 11 o'clock. Her speed was nearly 16 miles an hour the entire trip. This is the fastest time on record between Victoria and Vancouver.

Battalion Drill.

The usual weekly battalion drill of the city volunteers will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. It is highly important that there should be a full parade as the evolutions of attack and defence will be gone through on Beacon Hill preparatory to the sham fight on the 21st instant.

A Copious Supply.

The higher level residents were treated to a copious supply of water yesterday, even more than they bargained for, as the rain which fell continuously during the day did good work on their gardens. Chas. Bush had the Deluge engine in charge, and when the fault was found which prevented the water from being pumped on Friday, a most satisfactory result was attained. As soon as the pumps arrive from New York it is expected that all trouble will be at an end.

Black Cod Banks.

In the commons Mr. Shakespeare asked: is it the intention of the government to bring down this session the report of the expedition sent out last year to examine the black cod banks in the waters of British Columbia?

Mr. Foster replied: A partial report will be brought down this year, and a complete report when the explorations shall have been completed, which will not be until this season is over.

Navigation of Fraser River.

In the senate Hon. Mr. McInnes, B.C., enquired whether it was the intention of the government to allow snag-boat Sampson a few days during each winter to keep the first 25 miles of the Fraser river free from floating ice. A snag-boat had been built a few years ago for the special purpose of removing snags or large trees, which stick in the lower end of the river Fraser; some of these trees were extremely dangerous to the craft plying up and down. The boat that had been built was not only for that purpose, but for dredging that and other British Columbia rivers. The board of trade and the city council of New Westminster had made application to the department for the boat, to ply between that place and the mouth of the Fraser river, in order to break up the floes that formed up river and floated down. The minister's reply was that the request could not be granted. This was not satisfactory. There was not another river in the Dominion to his knowledge where it was possible to keep navigation all year except the Fraser. He hoped the government would see its way to granting the request.

Hon. Mr. Abbott replied that the snag-boat Sampson was unpracticable for the purpose. It was not built for it nor was it suitable.

Blue Ribbon Club.

The attendance last evening was not so large as usual on account of the inclement weather. A long and interesting programme was provided by President S. Gray. The blue ribbon band played an opening selection in a most creditable manner. "Only an Armor Bearer" and "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night" were sung by the audience. Mr. H. Rudge delivered a short, but impressive speech, which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. S. W. Gray's solo received well deserved applause. Miss Jane Rudge, "Little Will," a very pathetic piece, which was well recited by the young lady. A charming piano solo was given by Miss Hendricks and received the applause which so well executed a selection merited. After recess the band played "The Blue Ribbon War Song," composed by Prof. Francis. Mr. Tucker recited "Saved at Last," an appropriate temperance selection. Miss Dobbs favored the audience with a pretty solo which received an *encore*. President Gray delivered a sound temperence speech regarding the interest exhibited by advocates of moral reform. Mr. S. W. Gray performed on an orchestrome which was kindly furnished by Mr. M. W. Waitt; the instrument is a perfect musical wonder. "God Save the Queen" closed the interesting meeting.

McNamee's Claim.

In the Commons Mr. Shakespeare moved for a special committee to examine into the claim of F. B. McNamee and others, as set forth in their petition received May 6th. He said on the 24th of January, 1880, Messrs. McNamee & Co. were awarded a contract for the construction of the graving dock at Esquimalt. They prosecuted the work until June 18, 1882, when the government of British Columbia took possession of it, and it was then stated that the Dominion government intended purchasing the works. Mr. McNamee notified the Federal authorities that his company were the real owners of the property, but in face of the notification that the Dominion government had purchased the works, Messrs. McNamee & Co. now claim that the Dominion government is indebted to them to the extent of some $60,000. It was a question whether the grounds Messrs. McNamee & Co. set forth were justifiable, and the object of the committee would be to find this out and report to the House.

Mr. Mills asked what position the government took on the motion.

Sir Hector Langevin, after reciting the facts as given by Mr. Shakespeare, said the claim of Messrs. McNamee & Co. against the Dominion government had been brought before the minister of justice to ascertain whether it was legal or not, and the opinion given was that there was no claim against the Dominion government, but against the government of British Columbia. Nevertheless Messrs. McNamee & Co. had made out a strong case to the Dominion government and showed, if there was not a legal claim, that nevertheless there were strong reasons why they should not be left without redress, and under the circumstances the government had no objection to the claim being investigated by the house.

The motion was carried.

Fraser River Booming.

The river is running at a great rate at the present time and is now within two feet of 1882 water mark.

An Editor with Cash.

On Monday morning last Mr. John Cameron, editor of the *Globe*, was chloroformed while in bed asleep, and his watch, about $75 in cash and a number of valuable articles were stolen.

The Jubilee Committee.

The jubilee committee met at the city hall last evening at 8 o'clock, his worship Mayor Fell presiding. Present: Messrs. J. H. Todd, W. Bennett, W. McNiffe, J. Lowen, C. P. Bloomfield, C. E. Pooley, J. H. Turner, R. Broderick, W. Phillips, Lieuts. Dick and Fisher, H. M. S. Triumph; Lieut. Maunsell, H. M. S. Conquest; Lieut. Hutcheson, H. M. S. Caroline, and sub-Lieut. St. John, H. M. S. Cormorant.

A programme was arranged and adopted which promises to afford two gala days of unlimited amusements.

A communication was received from E. S. Scouler, of New Westminster, stating that the militia from that city would come to Victoria and take part in the sham battle if the committee would defray their expenses. It was decided that the committee had not sufficient funds on hand to meet this expense.

It was ordered that 2,000 posters be printed for general distribution throughout the province.

Messrs. A. G. Croasdale and C. E. Redfern were appointed a committee to make arrangements for music.

The following judges were appointed for the regatta: Captain Simpson, Captain Broad and Mr. Pooley; starter, R. Broderick.

All entries for the boat races must be made with Mr. Jones at his boat house by the 14th inst.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday the 16th inst.

Senator McInnes' Bill.

Senator McInnes' bill providing for the conveyance of legislators and judges free of charge is as follows:

If application is made therefor to any railway company, by the following persons: (*a.*) Members of the administration of the government of Canada, or of the governments of the several provinces and territories of Canada; (*b.*) Senators and members of the house of commons of Canada; (*c.*) The chief justice and judges of the supreme and exchequer courts of Canada. Such railway company shall issue to the person so applying a pass entitling him, so long as he continues to hold such office or position, and when traveling on public business or in the exercise of his public functions, to carriage, free of charge, between all stations on the railway of such company, for himself by first-class carriage, and for such quantity of luggage as by the rules of such company is allowed to first class passengers.

If application in writing is made therefor to any railway company by any of the following persons: Members of the legislative councils or of the legislative assemblies of the several provinces of Canada; members of the council of the Northwest Territories of Canada; the chief justices and judges of all courts of superior, civil or criminal jurisdiction in the several provinces or territories of Canada; the judges of vice-admiralty courts; the judges of county or district courts; and judges of courts of general sessions and of the peace; and if the railway of such company or any portion thereof, is within the province or territory, of the legislative council, legislative assembly, or council of which such person is a member, or of any such court of which such person is a judge such railway company shall issue to the person so applying a pass entitling him to carriage, as provided by section two of this Act, and upon the terms and conditions in said section mentioned, over such railway or portion thereof.

AN IDIOTIC OFFICIAL.

An American Customs Officer Stands at the Gangway of the Elder and Prevents a Passenger from Embarking.

At the sailing of the Geo. W. Elder at the outer wharf yesterday at one o'clock a United States customs officer stood at the gang-plank. Lee Wan is an important member of the firm of Bow Yune of Cormorant street, and has branches in San Francisco and Seattle. He holds return certificates to Canada and the United States, and as a precaution at this point always deposits $50 so that he may return without fear of interference. The American certificate has been used for two years and is signed by the collector of Port Townsend. As is the custom, it appears, the American officer demanded his papers. Lee Wan produced them and the officer pronounced the certificate worthless. The Chinaman expostulated and attempted to board the steamer, but the officer used forced to prevent him from doing so and succeeded in keeping him off until the boat steamed out. What aggravates the case more is that Lee Wan had been telegraphed that his brother was dying in San Francisco and the trip was being made for the purpose of seeing him. His papers are genuine, and he will now proceed by the Starr on Monday and take the overland route to the south.

The whole affair is a piece of cheeky officiousness that is hardly credible. What right an American customs officer has to stand on a Canadian wharf and prevent passengers of any nationality boarding a steamer is very meagre, and the case was simply one of assault, with no police at hand to arrest the offender. It is not known yet what action will be entered against the individual, as Lee Wan leaves on Monday, but the owners of the wharf should see that something is done. In the meantime it is hoped that representation will be made to the American authorities so that the officious official will be replaced by some one having common sense and able to exercise ordinary discretion.

COQUITLAM WATER WORKS.

Vancouver Voters Reject the Bylaw by 27 Votes.

Voting on the bylaw to guarantee 3 per cent. on the Coquitlam water works scheme at Vancouver yesterday, resulted in its defeat by 27 votes. The promoters of the scheme state that they will at once proceed with the work without the guarantee and are rather pleased that the bylaw was rejected, as they can now proceed without being hampered by various clauses. It is stated that the railway company favor the scheme, and will aid in forwarding its construction.

Ladies' and Gents' Court Shoes.

A splendid assortment just in time for the festivities, in Patent Leather, Kid and Satin, at the

B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Opposite Post Office, (1m) H. MANSELL.

D. R. MUNRO, General S. S. Agent for Cunard, Guion, Albany, Dominion, Inman and all S. S. Co.'s *

Thomas Catterall,
Builder and General Contractor. P. O Box 679, Victoria. 6m

VICE-PRESIDENT VAN HORNE

He Meets the Council of the Board of Trade.

Questions Asked and Answered Concerning the Company's Intentions—The Council Assured that the China Steamers will Call—Freight Rates Discussed.

There was a meeting of the council of the board of trade at noon yesterday in their rooms for the purpose of meeting Vice-President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific. There were present President J. H. Todd and Messrs. R. Finlayson, J. H. Turner, Thos. Earle, Wm. Wilson, D. W. Higgins, E. G. Prior and S. J. Pitts.

After welcoming Mr. Van Horne, who was accompanied by D. E. Brown, district freight agent, President Todd said that Mr. Van Horne's presence had been taken advantage of in order to discuss trade matters generally and especially freight rates. He would first ask him if the China steamers would call here regularly?

Mr. Van Horne—The steamship line now inaugurated is a temporary service, under the control of a London firm. I have never heard the question raised as to whether they would stop at Victoria, but presume they will. I have little doubt about their calling, provided there is a sufficient depth of water for them. Twenty-five feet, I think, is the amount of water they draw.

Mr. Van Horne was assured that there was 28 feet of water at low tide at the outer wharf.

Mr. Van Horne—The company's vessels will not be ready for eighteen months to come. In the meantime the temporary service has been arranged for and by a firm engaged in the Chinese and Japanese trade. I have little doubt but that they will call here, as they have a number of Chinese passengers on board for San Francisco, and they will probably call for the purpose of transferring passengers to the P. C. S. Co., who will carry passengers and freight to San Francisco.

President Todd—We understood at a former date that your policy was to discriminate in favor of coast cities against interior points. Latterly we understand that that policy is not continued.

Mr. Van Horne—We could not state such an arrangement. It is our intention to place coast towns in the most favorable position possible, but it would be poor policy to state that they would discriminate against the interior.

President Todd said that in an interview with a COLONIST representative it had been stated that Mr. Van Horne could not understand why there should be hostility in Victoria against the C. P. R. Now, he could assure him that there was no such hostile feeling. It had always been their desire to help the Canadian Pacific, but when the rates had been so rapidly increased it had been felt in Victoria that the C. P. R. would take every advantage when possible.

Mr. Turner—It is in the interview that you stated that through rates were the same to Victoria as to Vancouver?

Mr. Van Horne—Yes, that is the case; we pay the water route on through freight. It is precisely the same.

Mr. Turner—It is not the case on flour.

Mr. Van Horne—I was not aware of that. I don't see why an exception for so small an amount should be made to a good rule. I think the rate might be made the same.

Mr. Wilson—As there is likely to be a large mining development in the interior a large quantity of powder will be used. I know it is a nasty freight, but could not more reasonable charges be made?

Mr. Van Horne—We would rather that your bull teams would carry the explosives, if it were possible. An accident might occur during its carriage which could not be made good by powder freight for many years. Several roads had already experienced such instances.

Mr. Wilson—Well, you might make the rate on mining machinery reasonable.

Mr. Van Horne—The tariff now in press will very materially change the freight rates from station to station. A great deal of consideration had to be given to the making of the rates, in order that the various industries of the country through which the railway passed would be encouraged. As soon as the coke industry was started in Nanaimo it would be fostered. At present all coke came from the east.

Mr. Higgins—Are your passenger rates reduced?

Mr. Van Horne—Yes, they have been reduced to five cents per mile. This is the same rate as on the western portion of the prairie division. In Ontario the charge is 3½ cents per mile.

President Todd—In future will you discriminate in favor of coast ports?

Mr. Van Horne—Well, that depends on our competitors.

President Todd—The water rates will always favor low rates.

Mr. Van Horne—Yes; even a combination of railways would not allow our placing on a high rate to coast ports. We were severely reprimanded at Ottawa for discriminating in rates. In future, while coast rates would be cheaper than to the interior, there would not be the large difference that heretofore existed. Messrs. Mara and Reid made great objection to the differential rates, and if they again resorted to them no doubt the Ottawa council would interfere. If it was necessary to build up any particular business special rates were made. This was the case in lumber, fish and fruit from this province, which were not anywhere near schedule rates.

Mr. Higgins—It was stated the other day that there was a difference in favor of Vancouver.

Mr. Brown said that the rate was the same as to Vancouver; the company paid the lighterage.

Mr. Van Horne—Freight is billed from the east to Victoria at $2.60. This is billed to Vancouver at $2.50 and the steamer company collected 10 cents lighterage. If there was anything charged different from this Mr. Brown would correct it at once.

Mr. Higgins asked if the 5-cents-a-mile passenger rate in force would be adhered to?

Mr. Van Horne—Yes.

Mr. Higgins—At the same time that you reduced the mileage you have raised the Pullman rates. I paid $2 while traveling up country in April, and in May I was charged $3 when coming down.

Mr. Van Horne said the last charge was incorrect and the rate would be reduced.

Mr. Higgins said in reference to the "hostility" expressed as being held by Victoria, that he had brought up the question of the company ignoring Victoria in the local parliament and had shown where the company issued maps where Victoria was either omitted or made to appear in insignificant type. In the case of the telegraph blanks Victoria did not appear at all, and yet it was one of the chief customers of the line. Victorians were deeply interested in the progress and name of the city and could not do otherwise than to resent such treatment. He spoke plainly, as he thought it was the best course to pursue. It was believed by many that since the railway company had gone into the real estate business at Vancouver they wished to boom that place at the expense of Victoria.

Mr. Van Horne—With Sir Geo. Stephen and Sir Donald Smith, I have before expressed myself on Victoria's merits, and have not changed my views. It is not the intention of the company to build up Vancouver at the expense of Victoria in any sense. However, we had to have terminal facilities at Vancouver in the way of freight sheds, yards, etc., and I believe there will soon be a large city there. There had been no intention whatever to discriminate. I had no idea that the telegraph blanks were printed in a way that struck Victoria off the face of the world. If the matter had been referred to me before, I would have had it corrected. If on the maps Victoria is ignored altogether or in smaller type than Vancouver, I will have it made right. (Hear.) I did not know that the grievance existed; but now that I am aware of it I will take steps to remove it.

Mr. Finlayson—We have the advantage of having several routes to get freight, one *via* the Horn, another by way of Panama, and these were always available in case of high rates by rail.

Mr. Van Horne—Well, there is no intention of making such rates as will compel you to use these routes.

President Todd—Will the company oppose the construction of a line to the boundary from New Westminster?

Mr. Van Horne—I think that they will find it to their interest to do so; I also think Victoria is interested in opposing the construction of the road, as it would only have the effect of taking trade away from it.

President Todd—Will the cable to Australia be laid?

Mr. Van Horne—Yes, it is under discussion, but it will be some time before it will be built. It is a work requiring large capital.

Mr. Wilson—Can you account for the fact that as soon as a break in the road occurs the telegraph line sympathizes and goes down?

Mr. Van Horne—If you had been with me on the line the other day you would have discovered the reason. The bush fires and wash-outs have interfered with wires as much as the rails.

Mr. Prior—Does your company hurry freight in special cases where requested?

Mr. Van Horne thought so, and Mr. Brown said that it had been the practice of the company to frequently hurry freight through to this point.

Mr. Higgins said that Mr. Van Horne's explanations had been ample, and had placed the questions in a very different light, and he was very much gratified by his explanations. If Mr. Van Horne's programme was carried out there would be no further reason to complain of "hostility" from Victoria. Seconded by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Higgins then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Van Horne for his courteous and satisfactory explanations.

Mr. Van Horne said he was only too glad to have the opportunity. He thought Mr. Brown and he should move a vote to the board for giving them a chance to disabuse their minds of mistaken impressions regarding the C. P. R.

The meeting then adjourned.

FANCY GOODS.

LONDON BAZAAR.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

Crockery, Glassware, Toys, Fancy Goods, Childrens' Wagons & Velocipedes

A VALUABLE PRESENT GIVEN WITH EVERY CASH PURCHASE OF OVER $1.00. ja15 1y

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. W. Walkem, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

W. L. Cusack returned from the mainland yesterday.

H. Munn leaves for Prince Edward Island on Tuesday.

Alfred Fellows left for San Francisco on the Elder yesterday.

Mrs. Geo. Walkem arrived from Vancouver on the Yosemite.

Judge John F. Finn and wife, of San Francisco, are guests of the Driard.

Miss Ella Nelson, who had been attending a ladies' seminary in Oakland, is on the Chester.

Mrs. W. J. Jeffree and daughter and Mrs. W. J. Pendray arrived from the Sound yesterday.

C. W. Crocker and Mrs. and Miss Crocker arrived from San Francisco yesterday and are at the Driard.

J. Hamilton Merritt, M. E., who paid a visit to the Vancouver and Wellington mines, returned east this morning.

Mrs. McSwain arrived from Banff yesterday *via* New Westminster. Dr. McSwain will arrive to-night, having stopped over at Harrison Hot Springs.

J. M. Shaw, late publisher of the Elora, Ont., *Observer*, and father of Campbell Shaw, late of Vancouver, left by the Elder yesterday for California.

Miss Clark, daughter of Dr. Clark, late of this city, arrived from Portland yesterday and goes east with Rev. W. W. Percival's family. She will attend Whitby young ladies' college.

General Manager Van Horne and D. C. Brown, district freight agent of the C. P. R., left by the Yosemite this morning for Vancouver. Mr. Van Horne will go through to Montreal, remaining over one day at the summit of the Selkirks.

T. Briggs, manager of the Frontinac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston, Ont., after passing a very pleasant week in Victoria, left for home this morning. Mr. Briggs is eighty-two years of age, and is as active as a man of forty. He leaves with the best of impressions regarding this city.

Rev. W. W. Percival, wife and family leave by the Yosemite on Tuesday morning *en route* for Toronto. During his three years' sojourn in this city Mr. and Mrs. Percival and his interesting family have made numerous friends, who will be sorry to lose them from their midst. They also have become fond of Victoria and its lovely surroundings, and are loth to leave it, but hope at no distant day to return. Mr. Percival, at the Methodist convention, held in this city lately, resigned from the Methodist body, and it is understood that in Toronto he will apply to the Presbytery of Canada for admission into that church. The family leave with the best wishes of hosts of friends, who will welcome their return.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

HAMILTON, May 25.—Samuel Challice came here about a year ago from Toronto and started business at the corner of Robert and Wellington streets as a butcher and grocer. Business did not prosper with him and for some time he has been very despondent and talked of ending his life. This afternoon he walked down to the North-Western railway track, saw the way freight approaching, deliberately knelt down on the track in front of the locomotive, placed his breast on the rails, and was cut to pieces. It was one of the most determined suicides ever seen here. He leaves a widow and a grown-up daughter.

Boating suits at Jeffree's. †

MARINE.

(Specially compiled for THE COLONIST.)

British ship Kilkerran is loading lumber at Blakely.

Schooner Penelope sailed for the Behring's Seas last evening.

The schooner Mist was sold at auction yesterday in Port Townsend.

Steamship City of Chester will be due from San Francisco to-morrow night.

The tugs reported that there were no vessels outside of the Cape yesterday.

Schooner Lillie L. left for the sealing grounds at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Tug Alexander will return from Departure Bay with the ship River Fallock.

German bark L. Hagen, finished loading lumber at Tacoma for Melbourne last night.

Ship Detroit has loaded a cargo of coal at Seattle for San Francisco. She will go to sea to-day.

The new steamer May Queen went out on a trial trip yesterday and made an excellent showing.

Norwegian bark Norway will finish loading cargo of lumber at Ludlow tomorrow for Taku, China.

Steamer Willamette passed Cape Flattery on Friday evening loaded with 3,500 tons coal from Seattle for San Francisco.

Steamship Geo. W. Elder sailed for San Francisco at 1 o'clock p.m. yesterday with passengers and merchandise, consigned to Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Tug Pilot returned from Moodyville at 4 o'clock a.m. yesterday, having towed the bark Pacific Slope to that port.

Steamship San Pedro passed down the Sound on Friday, bound to San Francisco loaded with 4,000 tons of coal from Tacoma.

Steamer City of Topeka run aground last week at the entrance of San Diego harbor, and at last accounts still remained there.

Steamer Alexander arrived back from the Cape at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately took the ship Glory of the Seas in tow for Departure Bay.

Steamer Woodside did not go to Bear river last evening, owing to the fact that no passengers could be secured, it being too early in the season. The steamer left at 5 o'clock for Sooke.

Tug Pilot towed the bark Pacific Slope up to Moodyville in nine hours on Friday from the outer wharf. This is the best time made yet, and Capt. Christensen has reason to feel proud of his little vessel.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Cleared—Steamer Oregon, Astoria. Sailed—Bark Bundaleer, Nanaimo; schooner Wm. F. Hitzman, Port Townsend.

MAINLAND NEWS.

[Columbian.]

Edward S. Stevens, who a few days ago was placed in charge of a work train, was fatally injured by a rock from a blast on Thursday last at Donald. Both his legs were broken, one being badly shattered. On receipt of the report a special engine was sent out without delay with Dr. Sanson, but it was not until Saturday that the shattered limb was amputated. He failed to recover from the shock. The Rev. A. H. Cameron conducted a memorial service in the hospital to-day. The body will be sent to St. John, N. B., where his parents reside.

Mr. W. H. Jenkins, who arrived from Chilliwhack this afternoon, informs us that the water is still three feet below the high water mark of 1882. The river raised four inches last night.

The Bow river is fairly booming, and a number of bridges on the C. P. R. between Kananaskis and Anthracite have been carried away. Passengers and baggage have to be transferred for a distance of five or six miles.

(Guardian.)

The weather is delightful and the best possible for vegetation.

The river is still rising and is likely to be much higher.

Fish are scarce owing, it is said, to the high water.

Building operations are going forward with great spirit.

Rev. Supply Chase, the noted abolitionist and commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau during the American rebellion, died Friday night aged 87 years.

Let Teachers and Trustees Remember

THAT the largest and best assorted stock of prize books is to be found at T. N. Hibben & Co. *

CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the ARCHITECT, before you order plans *

Men's and boys' linen coats at Jeffree's. †

Victoria Gardens

ON VICTORIA ARM, AT THE GORGE.

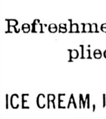
A CONVENIENT AND BEAUTIFUL PICNIC GROUND.

Refreshments and Lunches Supplied at Short Notice.

ICE CREAM, ICED DRINKS AND THE FINEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

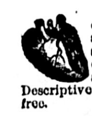
jun3-tf B. WREDE, Proprietor.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY



Heart disease is developed by modern civilization, and is increasing to an alarming extent. Let him who suspects the existence of this cause of sudden death take this remedy at once—it will cure you. $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle or mailed free.

HAMBURG FIGS.



It is often very difficult to tell what kind of a laxative to give a very young child who is suffering from constipation. The only medicine which is at the same time perfectly safe and pleasant to take is Hamburg Figs. 25 cents.

These Remedies are for sale by all Druggists.

J. J. MACK & CO., Propr's,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

apr13-sun-wed-fri-ly-dw

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1887.

ELECTRO-CELERNAVIS.

The Wonderful Boat of the Future—A Strange Letter.

(Written for Sunday's COLONIST.*)*

The many uses to which electricity has been put during the last few years are almost without calculation. The brilliant, but soft, illuminant; the whispering telephone; the clicking and lightning-like telegraph, are at present the most useful of its multifarious applications, but we hear of it being applied in almost every art, science and profession; its ranges of work being so infinitely varied that it can be used to locate a bullet imbedded in the tissue of a living body; to fire the pent-up energies of masses of dynamite; to age whiskey; to chronicle the time; to fuse metals; to detect burglars; to lock safes. In fact it can be applied in thousands of ways to be of use to man, who has imprisoned the lightnings of Jove, and made them subservient to his will.

Among the myriad duties of this subtle force has been that of propelling boats, using the energy stored up on shore by fixed dynamos, in turning the wheels and propellers of sea-going craft. This has heretofore been found to be too costly a form of propulsion to warrant any extensive application of the plan. It also limited the length of voyages of such craft, as the quantity of stored energy could not be made large enough to supply the electro-motors for a lengthy time, and although the system has been found to work satisfactorily as to speed and easy means of controling it in small vessels, it has not as yet been used in larger craft. In those few which have already been built it has been remarked that the freedom from the dust, smoke and smell of the ordinary engine is one of the greatest features of the plan, and this lack of smoke, and the other attendants of coal consumption would make the electric boat of great service in time of war, as the enemy would not be able to discover the whereabouts of the vessel by the tell-tale black cloud which now accompanies all steamers which use coal as a motive force.

It has been known, however, among scientists, that the elements contain electricity in the greatest abundance. The secret has been though, to extract it at an economical rate so that its force could be used in place of the combustion of coal. It has always been the custom to generate this electric force by means of dynamos, driven either by steam or water power, and there is a loss of power in storing up and using again in just the proportion of the friction of the generating and motive machines, and the resistance of the conducting wires to the electric current. Taking these losses into consideration, the practical value of electricity as a motive power for boats has not as yet been given to the world.

But unceasing thought and study have accomplished the thing at last, and mental power has succeeded in wresting the secret from nature who has so long guarded it, and if reliance can be placed on what follows, we may expect ere long, a complete revolution in the maritime traffic of the future. The ponderous and expensive engines, with their coal-devouring boilers, will give place to a silent and powerful force which at a minimum of expense will propel the ship of the future at a speed which has never been dreamt of by naval architects. Perhaps the idea and its application may be a visionary scheme. Of that we will have naught to say, only giving the report as we have received it, and leaving the discussions as to its possibilities to abler and better-informed people, who may have made a study of the subject.

The following is a letter which has been received by a resident from an old friend and college chum, which is to say the least, marvellous. We give it, but use fictitious names in accordance with the request of the recipient:

MARITOMOS ISLAND, May 12th, 18—

Dear friend Jack:—It is almost an age since we parted in the spring of 18— at the time of our graduation from the college of R—. Since then you have not heard from me, except that I went away on a cruise to the southern seas. In fact, neither has any one else of our old acquaintances, and no doubt you have all given me up for dead, as the vessel in which I departed has never returned, and at the present writing I am on an island in the South Pacific, far out of the track of merchant traders, and in fact hardly known to navigators. I send you this by a Spanish brig, which by stress of weather was drifted near the island, the sight of her inspiring me with longings to communicate with the outer world. The brig will sail to-morrow, she having made everything shipshape, and her crew are in perfect ignorance of the great work which is being carried out on the island, they having only seen me, and think that I am some strange recluse who has in this manner buried himself far from the world. But to explain. You no doubt recollect Thursby, who was in the class of 18-- with us; you remember his great fad was electricity, to forward his studies of which he neglected other branches of education, but graduated to acquiesce in the wishes of a wealthy uncle, whose heir he was. After our college term had been finished, you may remember that I went to Thursby's home in respose to a hearty invitation from him, he having from the first conceived a great friendship for me. Upon our arrival at his uncles' we found the old gentleman fast failing in health, and from every appearance not long for this world. Thursby soothed his last days, and the old man breathed his last a month after the nephew's return from college. After the funeral Thursby came to me and said that the dream of his life could now be gratified, as he, by his uncle's death, had inherited the vast estates of which he had been the master, "yes," said he "I will now put my plans in to execution." What they were, you shall hear. He having turned all the property into cash, purchased an imense amount of machinery of a most expensive class, metal-smelting apparatus, etc., being among it. When he had completed his purchases, he chartered a good-sized schooner which was laden with the machinery etc., and which cleared from Philadelphia, ostensibly for the coast of South America. But that was not to be her destination, as after we had been a few days at sea, Thursby having persuaded me to accompany him in the vessel, he unfolded his plans to me. They were strange, and at first seemed visionary, but I have since found out that they were not altogether improbable. Thursby's idea was that the electric force was dormant in the elements, and chiefly so in the water of the sea. He had always wished to experiment in confining and making useful this vast store-house of power, and this trip was for the furtherance of those experiments and plans. I found that we were to proceed to an island in the South Pacific, where the cargo of the schooner was to be discharged, and the crew to assist in the erection of the heavy parts of the several machines, when Thursby would there be able to prosecute his experiments undisturbed. In the course of time we reached our destination and the work of landing the cargo was commenced. Several iron-working machines were discharged and put up, and also the iron hull of a small steamer, with propeller, etc., complete, but minus engines or boilers. After everything was landed the schooner left, five of her crew, however, remaining with us, but as the schooner or no other vessel has since visited us with the exception of the brig which takes this letter to you, the probabilities are that the schooner was lost on the passage back, and so, for seven years, we have been isolated here, and such has been the will and controlling power of Thursby, that we who have remained with him have never regretted it, and in fact, we have become so engrossed with the results of his experiments, that we would fain wait and see them brought to a completion. We will not have long to wait now, as the theory of propulsion has been solved, and it only remains to fit up our little craft so that she can stand a run of about 3,000 miles, when we will return to civilization again.

Thursby has, after infinite pains perfected his method, which may be briefly described as follows; The hull of a vessel is covered, much in the same manner as the copper sheating of wooden vessels, by an alloy of a peculiar kind. This alloy, has the power of generating electricity by merely passing through sea-water. The bottom of a vessel being covered with this alloy, thus generates the electricity to drive her, the electric force being utilized by a dynamo which is used to turn the shaft in place of the usual engine. A small storage-battery is placed on board and charged once from a fixed battery or dynamo on shore. This is to once start the propelling dynamo of the vessel, which, after gaining headway, supplies the requisite amount of force, it being generated by the passage of the alloy, before spoken of, through the water. Paradoxical as it may seem, the faster the vessel moves, the more power is generated, and so it is seen that the limit of speed is only controlled by the strength of the vessel to withstand the rush of the water as she tears her way through it. Our small craft has easily attained a speed of 60 miles per hour, in smooth water, and Thursby says a hundred could be gained, had he a heavier boat. The amount of electricity generated is also far in excess of that needed for propelling, the overplus being used in steering, lighting and heating the ship, and also in recharging the small storage battery used to get the initial motion on the vessel.

Thursby hopes, too, soon have all necessary arrangements complete for a run to the South American or Australian coasts, when larger vessels will be constructed, which will prove the wonderful efficiency of the system to the world. More definite particulars I cannot write, but when we again reach civilization, you will learn the whole modus of the ship of the future. For the time I will wish you all prosperity till I see you again.

Yours, etc., James L—.

We await further news pertaining to this wonderful boat, which is to work such a revolution in traffic. Experts have informed us that the idea is not altogether improbable, and might be possible. Should the experiment become a fact, it will upset all known means of maritime transportation, and in a few years the present magnificent steamships will be obsolete and forgotten. The naval power, too, which is the first to adopt the system to its men-of-war, will have the supremacy and sovereignty ofthe seas, as a fleet which possessed such marked advantages as it would confer would be in a measure invincible, combining, as it would, such a swift and silent mode of attack, together with the fact that it could be independent of coaling stations, which are at present a necessity, without which fleets are powerless.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

There was a man came into the world they named John Alexander—John was after Saint John and John the Baptist, and Alexander was after Alexander the Great. This man was very young when he was born, and very ignorant, and his mother was a woman who gave him these names hoping he would become like unto them, both good and great. The name never makes the man; but the makes the name. Now this child of his mother grew and waxed strong in spirit and in body, tore his clothes, fought other boys, rolled in the mud, teased the girls and bothered his nurse; and those who saw that ragged little mischievous boy little thought he would make his name known throughout the civilized world not as a destroyer of a nation but the maker of a nation, the father of the Dominion of Canada. The greatest portion of the British American possessions was a howling wilderness extending from ocean to ocean and north pole. The settled portion was composed of different nationalities, religions and interests, and were antagonistic to each other. This boy became a man among men (and women too), he grew in knowledge and wisdom (though not in beauty) and brought those various elements of humanity to rally round the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, to meet on commercial and social union. To do this mountains of difficulties had to be overcome, enemies had to be turned to friends, invasions stopped, rebellions quelled, the intrigues of a powful opposition met; but as steel sharpens steel, so they only sharpened the champion's sword. His enemies were many and vicious, full of all subtlety and mischief, and tried to pervert all his supporters. They reviled him, but he reviled not again. They called him a murderer, robber, thief, a blood-stained villian, a corruptionist, etc., but as a sheep is dumb before its shearers, so he opened not his mouth. But for his great services to the British crown the Queen knighted him and made him a Right Hon. Sir. This reward was for being good and great. She then gave him the order of the Bath. This bath was not because he was dirty, but because he was clean. Sir John did not lose his head like his namesake, although his enemies said he had, so they could beat him in the last election. But his head proved to be too level for them; and now, as the sun in the south is the light and glory of the day, so stands Sir John, the light and glory of the Canadian parliament and nation. He did not baptize with water, but baptized the country with prosperity, wealth, peace and good will to all classes; and long may he live to enjoy the fruit of his labors and the gratitude of all true born Canadians.—*A Berverly School Boy in Dundas Standard.*

SMOTHERED LIVER.—Lard a calf's liver with strips of pork, brown nearly a quarter of a pound of butter in a stewing-pan, roll the liver all over in [illegible] salt, pepper, onions, carrots and [illegible] wine, cover very tig[illegible] hours and a quarter. S[illegible] quently so that the liv[illegible] the bottom. Half an h[illegible] ing the pot from the ra[illegible] rots cut into long squa[illegible] little onions. Serve wi[illegible] vegetables poured over [illegible]

TO KEEP DRAIN PIP[illegible] WITH GREASE.—Place a [illegible] over the aperture an[illegible] water, [illegible]

WAS IT SUICIDE?

"Squire Jackson's hung hisself!" The darkey boy who brought my breakfast tray announced this startling item with

"Squire Jackson's hung hisself!"

a face two shades lighter than usual, and with a tremor in his hands that shook the coffee in my cup.

"Hung himself?"

"Yes, sar. Las' night, sar. In de orchard, an' dey do say dat Miss Lowizy don't go for to get no life 'surance now."

"By Jove!" said I, under my breath, "that's so! If the old man did commit suicide his fifty thousand insurance is gone."

My meal was scarcely finished when Jim Henderson, the accepted lover of Miss Jackson, and an old friend of mine, entered the room. He glanced about and spying me dashed forward to greet me.

"The very man of all the world whom I most wanted to see! Duke, you have not been here long enough for any one to know your profession, and you can help me immensely if you will. I know it's your vacation, but, old boy, for my sake and Lou's I want you to take hold of this case. Will you?"

"Case? My boy, of course I will; but what case? Do you mean the suicide of your prospective father-in-law?"

"That's it, exactly! You've heard of it?"

"Yes, but what case is there? If he suicided Miss Lou loses his life insurance. I'm a detective, not a lawyer. I cannot sue the insurance companies."

"No, no! I understand that," replied Jim; "but see here, the old man did not commit suicide."

"What?" said I.

"He did not commit suicide. The old man was murdered."

"By Jove, that's a serious charge," said I, drawing nearer to my friend, "but why do you say so? If murder's been done it's within my profession, and I'll do my best to find it out."

"Come to my office," said Jim, "and I'll lay the matter fully before you."

Leading the way he left the room and we repaired to my friend's sanctum across the street. There, snugly seated in the backroom, over our cigars he told me the history of the case.

"Duke, Squire Jackson was to be my father-in-law in just two weeks. He was a quiet man, not wealthy, but with a great notion for life insurance, and as his health had always been good he found trouble in obtaining all he could pay for. I suppose that he has about fifty thousand dollars now standing. Aside from that his property was of small value, not exceeding ten thousand.

"The old gentleman has always liked me; Lou was the only child, and naturally enough he counted upon her having his wealth when he was dead. But he had no intention of dying yet, for only the day before yesterday he talked with me a long time about what improvements we should make when I came to live in the old house with him.

"Moreover, Duke, he could not have hung himself as he was found this morning, for the rope was tied upon a high branch, and he could not reach it without climbing."

"But whom do you suspect?" said I; "who could gain by it?"

"Suppose that some one would be better pleased by our loss—Lou's and mine—than by our gain, would not that afford a motive?"

"Ah, that's so!" I had to admit.

"Carl Mott loved Lou, or her money, before I ever met her. She refused him again and again, until it was known that she had accepted me. Then he left her, but before he went he swore to be revenged for her treatment of him. He was in New Orleans two years. One week ago he returned. He is in town now. Duke, I believe that man hung Squire Jackson, and hung him intending to defeat the collection of the life insurance and to prevent Lou from receiving the money her father intended for her."

"Give me three days' time," I said. "I must examine the spot where the body was found, the tree, the rope, everything. Introduce me as a doctor. I know enough of medicine to pass. Point out this man Mott to me, and then wait. In three days from this I will meet you here again."

We walked together down the village street. As we passed a group of men in front of the post office Henderson touched my arm:

"Note the man with the blue tie."

I did so. A strongly built, calm-faced individual of thirty-two or three—a head with thick curly hair, a bright eye, quick as an eagle's, a nervous hand.

"That is Mott."

I was astonished. The man did not look like a murderer. Two doors further down Henderson led me into the office of the local physician and introduced me as a friend who wished to be present at the coroner's inquest.

Was I interested in medicine?

"Decidedly so," I replied; but excusing myself from waiting, and promising to be back within the hour, I bowed myself out with Henderson.

"Now, my dear fellow, let us go to the orchard," said I.

I was shown the tree, the cord, the path by which Squire Jackson came and went.

"Go to your lady-love and forget me for three days," said I. "If I need you I will leave a word at the office. Otherwise meet me there on the third evening at eight o'clock. And one thing more: when you reach your office conceal a policeman in your closet who can overhear our conversation, and be armed yourself."

The inquest, with its verdict of "Death by his own hand," the solemn funeral and public wonder had ceased. The third day drew to its close. I strolled up the street with a friend, and dropped into Jim Henderson's office. I opened a conversation as follows:

"Mr. Henderson, you will recollect that I said to you at the time of Squire Jackson's death, that the insurance companies would not pay upon the life of a suicide?"

"Yes, sir," returned Jim, stiffly.

"Well, sir," I continued, "interested as I was in this matter, because of the claim which I hold against the deceased, [illegible] been carefully looking into the [illegible] of his death, assisted by Mr. [illegible] has long known him, and [illegible] come to the settled conclusion [illegible] Jackson did not die by his [illegible]"

"[illegible]?" said Henderson, more stiffly.

"[illegible], such is our belief. And [illegible] permit me I will lay before you [illegible] for our having arrived at [illegible] merely calling your attention [illegible] that if it can be proven [illegible] Jackson was murdered you [illegible] the gainer."

"I suppose that my promised wife would, in that case, receive the insurance, after paying the debt which you hold," said Jim, in a cold voice.

"Exactly, sir," I returned. "And in such case you would doubtless be willing to pay for such proof?"

"Well, sir," said Henderson, scornfully, "I presume that I should, for Miss Jackson's sake. State your terms."

"If we can satisfactorily prove this fact," said I, soothingly, "so that the insurance companies can be induced to pay, I should expect you to settle in full the debt which I represent, and to present Mr. Mott and myself with the sum of five thousand dollars each."

Jim hesitated a moment. Then he replied:

"The terms are high, but I accept."

"Good!" said I, "and now for the proof. My friend has collected most of it, and has it in tabular form. Mr. Mott, will you read what you have?"

Mr. Mott produced his tablets and proceeded to read as follows:

"*First.* Mr. Jackson had no monomania nor disappointment to induce the idea of self destruction.

"*Second.* He was too old a man to arrange the rope as found upon the tree.

"*Third.* He could not have climbed the tree without a ladder or the assistance of some second party.

"*Fourth.* It would have been impossible for him to hang himself except by arranging the rope while in the tree and then jumping down. This he evidently did not do, as it was impossible for him to climb the tree without assistance.

"*Fifth.* The rope is a foreign one, not to be obtained in this country.

"*Sixth.* A notch had been cut in the limb in order to fasten the rope. No knife was found upon Mr. Jackson.

"*Seventh.* Mr. Jackson knew of the loss of insurance in case of suicide."

Mr. Mott closed his memoranda, and looked up. Henderson was regarding him with a fixed stare. Fearing too sudden an explosion, I spoke quickly:

"Let me lock the door, Mr. Henderson. We may be interrupted," and I suited the action to the word. Seating myself, I continued, "I have also made a few notes in addition to those of my friend, which I offer for consideration.

"*First.* I have here a bit of this foreign rope, apparently cut from the cord which hung Mr. Jackson.

"*Second.* I have also a knife with a nicked blade which answers to the mark upon the tree where a knife was used.

"*Third.* I have three links of a gold watch chain and a pendant, picked up beneath——"

I was interrupted by a sudden cry from Carl Mott.

"Great God! Where did you——"

He paused, his face white as death, his eyes outstanding as he suddenly realized the gulf upon the brink of which he stood. His breath came in quick gasps.

"Where did I find those articles?" said I, slowly turning to him. "In your room, sir, yesterday, while I awaited you, and this as well."

I stretched forth my hands. One held the broken links and charm, the other the chain from which they had been torn.

A closet door suddenly opened and an officer appeared with levelled pistol.

"Carl Mott, you are my prisoner!"

"Not yet, not yet!" the man shrieked. A sudden report rang through the air. Carl Mott fell to the floor a suicide!

We had unravelled the mystery.

The story of the crime is soon told. Filled by a devilish determination to work evil upon the man who had won Louisa Jackson, Carl Mott returned from New Orleans with the settled intention of killing Mr. Jackson.

He had noted his daily walk, and in the dusk of the evening had concealed himself where he could drop the deadly noose about his neck as he passed beneath the tree. To draw up the swaying body was but slight work to a man of Mott's strength.

His Business at School.

"Where are you going, Paul?"

"To school."

"Ah, and what are you going to do at school?"

"I'm going to wait till it is out."

'Twas Ever Thus, O Orpheus!

She: "I say, now really, I don't believe you like music."

He: "Don't I just! Why it's the only chance of a talk."

A MISCHIEVOUS SIGH.

Betty sighed. Now why she should have sighed at this particular moment no one on earth could tell. And it was all the more exasperating because John had just generously put into her little shapely hand a brand new ten dollar bill. And here began the trouble.

"What's the matter?" he said, his face falling at the faint sound, and his mouth clapping together in what those who knew him but little called an "obstinate pucker." "Now what is it?"

Betty, who had just begun to change the sigh into a merry little laugh rippling all over the corners of the red lips, stopped suddenly, tossed her head, and, with a small jerk no way conciliating, sent out the words:

"You needn't insinuate, John, that I'm always troublesome!"

"I didn't insinuate—who's talking of insinuating?" cried he, thoroughly incensed at the very idea, and backing away a few steps, he glared down from his tremendous height in extreme irritation. "It's yourself that's forever insinuating and all that, and then for you to put it on me—it's really abominable!"

The voice was harsh, and the eyes that looked down into hers were not pleasant to behold.

"And if you think, John Peabody, that I'll stand and have such things said to me, you miss your guess—that's all!" cried Betty. "Forever insinuating! I guess you wouldn't have said that before I married you!"

"Didn't you say it first, I'd like to know?" cried John in great excitement. "I can't endure everything!"

"And if you bear more than I do?" cried Betty, wholly beyond control now, "why, then I'll give up," and she gave a bitter little laugh and tossed her head again.

Here they were in the midst of a quarrel! These two, who, but a year before, had promised to love and protect and help each other through life!

"Now," said John, "we'll have no more of this nonsense!"

His face was very pale, and the lines around the mouth so drawn that it would have gone to any one's heart to have seen their expression.

"I don't know how you will change it, or help it," said Betty, lightly, to conceal her dismay at the turn affairs had taken, "I'm sure!" and she pushed back the light, waving hair from her forehead with a saucy, indifferent gesture.

Her gesture struck to his heart as he glanced at her sunny locks and the cool, indifferent face underneath, and before he knew it he was saying:

"There is no help for it now, I suppose."

"Oh, yes, there is," said Betty, still in the cool, calm way that ought not to have deceived him. "You needn't try to endure it, John Peabody, if you don't want to. I'm sure I don't care!"

"What do you mean?"

Her husband grasped her arms and compelled the merry brown eyes to look up to him.

"I can go back to mother's," said Betty provokingly. "She wants me any day, and then you can live quietly and live to suit yourself, and it will be better all around."

Instead of bringing out a violent protestation of fond affection and remorse, which she fully expected, John drew himself up, looked at her fixedly for a long, long minute, then dropped her arm, and said through white lips very slowly:

"Yes, it may be as you say, better all around, You know best;" and was gone from the room before she could recover from her astonishment enough to utter a sound.

With a wild cry Betty rushed across the room, first tossing the ten dollar bill savagely as far as she could throw it, and, flinging herself on the comfortable old sofa, broke into a flood of bitter tears—the first she had shed during her married life.

"If he knew why I sighed," she moaned. "Oh, my husband! Birthdays, nothing will make any difference now. Oh, why can't I die?"

How long she stayed there, crouched down on the old sofa, she never knew. Over and over the dreadful scene she went, realizing its worst features each time in despair, until heavy footsteps proclaimed that someone was on the point of breaking in upon her uninvited, and a voice in the little kitchen cried:

"Betty!"

Betty sprang up, choked back her sobs, and tried with all her might to compose herself and remove all traces of her trouble.

The visitor was the worst possible one she could have under the circumstances. Crowding herself on terms of the closest intimacy with the pretty bride, who with her husband had moved into the village a twelvemonth previous, Miss Elvira Simmons had made the very most of her opportunities, and by dint of making great parade over helping her in some domestic work, such as housekeeping, dressmaking and the like, the maiden lady had managed to ply her other vocation, that of news-gatherer, at one and the same time pretty effectually.

She always called her by her first name, though Betty resented it; and she made a great handle of her friendship on every occasion, making John rage violently and vow a thousand times the "old maid" should walk!

But she never had—and now, scenting dimly, like a carrion after its prey, that trouble might come to the pretty little white house, the make-mischief had come to do her work if devastation had really commenced.

"Been crying!" she said. "Only folks do say that you and your husband don't live happy—but la! I wouldn't mind—I know 'tain't your fault."

Betty's heart stood still. Had it come to this? John and she not to live happily! To be sure they didn't, as she remembered with a pang the dreadful scene of words and hot tempers; but had it gotten around so soon—a story in everybody's mouth? With all her distress of mind she was saved from opening her mouth. So Miss Simmons, failing in that, was forced to go on.

"An' I tell folks so," she said, rocking herself back and forth to witness the effect of her words, "when they git to talkin', so you can't blame me if things don't go easy for you, I'm sure."

"You tell folks so?" repeated Betty, vaguely. "What? I don't understand you."

"Why, that the blame is all his'n," cried the old maid, exasperated at her strange mood and her dullness. "I say, says I, why they couldn't no one live with him, let alone that pretty wife he's got. That's what I say, Betty. And then, I tell 'em what a queer man he is, how cross, and——"

"And you dare to tell people such things of my husband?" cried Betty, drawing herself up to her extremest height, and towering so over the old woman in the chair that she jumped in confusion at the storm she had raised, and stared blindly into the blazing eyes and face rosy with indignation. Her only thought was how to get away from the storm she had raised, but could not stop.

But she was forced to stay, for Betty stood just in front of the chair, and blocked up the way, so she slunk back into the smallest corner of it and took it as best she could.

"My husband!" cried Betty. "The best, the kindest, the noblest husband that ever was given to a woman. I've made him more trouble than you can guess; my hot temper has vexed him—I've been cross, impatient, and——"

"Hold!" cried a voice, "you're talking against my wife!" and in a moment big John Peabody rushed through the door, grasped the little woman in his arms, and folded her to his heart.

"Oh!" said Miss Simmons, sitting up straight and setting her spectacles more firmly.

"And now that you've learned all that you can," said John, turning round to her, still holding Betty, "why—you may [illegible]!"

The chair was vacant. A dissolving view through the door was all that was to be seen of the gossip, who started up the road hurriedly, leaving peace behind.

"Betty," said John, some half hour afterward, "what was the sigh for! I don't care now, but I did think, dear, and it cut me to the heart, how you might have married richer. I longed to put ten times ten into your hand, Betty, and it galled me because I couldn't."

Betty smiled and twisted away from his grasp.

Running into the bed room she presently returned, still smiling, with a bundle wrapped up in a clean towel.

This she put on her husband's knee, who stared at her wonderingly.

"I didn't mean," she said, unpinning the bundle, "to let it out now but to-morrow is your birthday!"

"So 'tis!" said John. "Gracious! has it come round so soon?"

"And you, dear boy," said Betty, shaking out before his eyes a pretty brown affair, all edged with silk of the bluest shade, that presently assumed the proportions of a dressing-gown, "this is to be your present. But you must be dreadfully surprised, John, when you get it, for oh, I didn't want you to know!"

John made the answer he thought best. When he spoke again, he said, perplexedly, while a small pucker of bewilderment settled between his eyes:

"But I don't see, Betty, what this thing," laying one finger on the dressing-gown "had to do with the sigh."

"That," said Betty, and then she broke into a merry laugh that got so mixed up with the dimples and the dancing brown eyes that for a moment she could not finish.

"Oh, John, I was worrying so over those buttons! They weren't good, but they were the best I could do then. And I'd only bought them yesterday. Two whole dozen.

"And when you put that ten dollar bill in my hand I didn't hardly know it, but I suppose I did give one little bit of a sigh, for I was so provoked that I hadn't waited buying them till to-day."

John caught up the little woman, dressing-gown and all.

I don't think they have ever quarrelled since—at least I have never heard of it.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

It is well to think well; divine to act well.

God has never ceased to be the true aim of all human aspirations.

The man who tells me an indelicate story does me an injury.

Do not speak of your happiness to a man less fortunate than yourself.

Giving to God is no loss; it is putting your substance in the best bank.

When we walk toward the sun of Truth all shadows are cast behind us.

How much better is the love that is ready to die than the zeal that is ready to kill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENNS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. my17-1m-dw

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

RANDALL'S PATENT

Tenacious Lawn Tennis Shoes

—AT—

ERSKINE'S BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM

FURNITURE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOHN WEILER,

VICTORIA. B. C.

Bed Room Suites (45 Styles), Carpets, Brussels, Tapestry, Moquette Velvet (200 pieces), Turkey Rugs, Fine assortment, all sizes.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Wall Paper, new and æsthetic designs, Furniture of every Description. The finest and largest assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and House Furnishing Goods in British Columbia.

Bird Cages in great variety; Window Shades, plain, decorated and striped; Window Poles in Wood, Brass and Plush; a large line Linoleum, new patterns, from 3-4ths to 4 yards wide.

All kinds of OFFICE and ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK made to order by the latest improved machinery

Salesroom: Fell's Block, Fort Street. Factory: Humboldt Street.

my 15 6 m

SOAPS.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is unsurpassed for PURITY.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is unsurpassed for DURABILITY.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is unsurpassed for ECONOMY.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is most suitable for the Complexion
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is best for the HOUSEHOLD.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is best for the TOILET.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is best for the BATH.
QUEEN'S JUBILEE SOAP is only made by

PENDRAY & CO.

RUBBER GOODS.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber M'f'g Co'y

OF TORONTO.

TRADE MARK.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CANADA

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Vulcanized India Rubber Goods

With Increased Facilities and Enlarged Plant,

OUR AIM Shall be to Manufacture Goods of Superior Quality

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "Maltese Cross" Rubber Fire Hose, "Boker" Multiple Fabri Fire Hose, "Monarch" and "Red Strip" Rubber Belting. And the Largest Manufacturers in the world of Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose,—Rubber, Cotton and Linen Fire Hose,—Rubber Carriage Cloths, &c.

Not Connected with any other Rubber Establishment in Canada

All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company,

OFFICES & FACTORY---135 to 155 West Lodge Avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.

WORKS ALSO AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO. jy7-tu-sat-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STARR

KIDNEY PAD.

To Relieve the Suffering.

VICTORIA, Nov. 11th, 1886.

I hereby certify that after being troubled with pain in the small of my back during severa years, I applied one of the Starr Kidney Pad and was very shortly relieved.

JOHN C. McLEOD.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in British Columbia.

LANGLEY & COMP'Y,

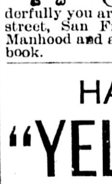
Wholesale Agents,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Retail by
E. PIMBURY & Co., Nanaimo;
F. PICKARD, Denman Island;
A. R. JOHNSTON & Co., Chemainus
R. B. RICHARDSON, Cowichan;
A. M. HERRING, D. S. CURTIS & Co. } New Westminster.
T. McNEELEY, Ladner's Landing
H. McDOWELL, Vancouver;
VANCOUVER DRUG Co., Vancouver
W. E. McCARTNEY & BRO., Vancouver and Kamloops
CLARKE & Co., Kamloops;
W. R. MEGAW, Priest Valley

oll 2p

MISCELLANEOUS.



DR. JORDAN'S

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

751 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for book. mh6dwtf

HAGYARD'S

"YELLOW OIL"

CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

OF

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

se7-eod-1y

SCAVENGERS.

HENRY SMILOW,

GENERAL SCAVENGER

Yards and Cesspools Cleaned, Wells Dug and Cleaned. Contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with M. Wightman, corner Douglas and Forts streets, or Bossi & Giesselman Yates street, will be promptly attended to.

apr26-1y

JULIUS WEST,

General Scavenger.

ORDERS MAY BE LEFT AT PORTER'S Market, Douglas St., cor. of Johnson.

se17-1yr

A. McGregor, J. W. Knight, W. McKitrick

HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS lately carried on by Chas. Ball, beg to announce that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line as

Carriage Makers and Blacksmiths

at the Lowest and Most Reasonable Rates.

my13-1m

"Land Registry Ord[illegible] 1870."

Lot No. [illegible] 912, in the City of Victoria.

A CERTIFICATE of INDEFEASIBLE TITLE to the above mentioned Lot will be issued to Luigi Malatesta, on the 11th day of June, 1887, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the undersigned, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said Lot or some part thereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar General.

L[illegible] R[illegible]try Office, [illegible]

CALGAR[illegible]

T. F[illegible]

Barrister, Solicito[illegible]

Collections given promptly [illegible] A few choice properties [illegible] ments carefully made.

[illegible] which there [illegible] shall be deemed [illegible] ingly. By order of the [illegible] Dated 20th May, [illegible]

Wharf Street

COLONIST OFFICE

my8-1m

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1887.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Great Britain's representative institutions have long been its pride. They have been both a bulwark against tyranny and the nursery of freedom. They have preserved the country from violent revolution. In them the voice of the people has always been heard, and they have carried the wishes of the majority into effect. They have not always moved with the regularity of clock-work and they have never been theoretically perfect, but they have succeeded in preserving and developing the power of the people and in giving them just laws adapted to their character and condition. But of late years the working of Parliament has not been satisfactory. Although it more faithfully represents all classes of the people than ever it did, it has not been able to do the work of legislation as speedily and as effectively as the necessities of the country require. It has too much work of a comparatively unimportant nature to do, work which many contend can be better and more quickly done by local representative bodies. To make matters worse in this respect means have been found to use the most valued privileges of the minority for the express purpose of blocking legislation. Obstruction has become a science in the House of Commons and many of its members glory in their power to impair its law-making functions. In a strain of bitter, biting pleasantry, for which Lord Salisbury was noted when he was a young man, the Premier, at the Royal Academy banquet, alluded to the present position of Parliament in the following language:

We live in a period of which we have reason to be proud. It is not merely that we are the Ministers—as has been proudly indicated—of an Empire on which the sun never sets; it is not merely that we inhabit a country sheltered to a great extent from all the dangers of modern times, when all other nations around us are watching anxiously the auguries of war; but we live also at a time when representative institutions have been brought to their highest perfection. We have recently completed our representative machine. We have made it as simple as possible, and we have broadened the pedestal on which it stands. We are now proudly and anxiously watching the excellence with which it performs the duties which are assigned to it. (Laughter.) Of course, different estimates of the nature of that excellence will be formed. It is being anxiously watched by foreigners. One of the most eloquent observations ever madet o this assembly by an eminent man was that England would save herself by her energy and save Europe by her example. I have no doubt that the admirers of representative institutions are fully convinced that we now saving Europe by our example in that respect. (Laughter.) Of course, it is easy to mistake the functions of those institutions, and not to see the excellence of the work they are doing. (Laughter.) If you imagine that their function is to give effect to the will of the majority, it is obvious you are mistaken. Again, if you imagine that it is their function to add much legislation to the statute book, it is obvious again that you are entirely mistaken. (Laughter.) They are really meant for testing some of the highest qualities of man. They are meant for testing physical strength, endurance and patience. (Laughter.) They constitute a great struggle between those who are able to talk and those who are able to endure (laughter); and those will win who can sit the longest listening to the dreary drip of dilatory declamation, and can see beyond the exhausting labors to which they are called the victory which lies perhaps somewhat in the future.

THE CALIFORNIA MINES.

The Original Story of the Discovery of Gold in California.

A lump of gold was in February, 1848, picked up in an excavation made for a mill-race at Caloma, Cal. Three months later, Mexico having ceded California to the United States, a number of persons was already engaged in searching for the precious metal, the first adventurers coming principally from the adjacent country, from Mexico and from the Sandwich Islands. Those were the days of slow transit by sea and ashore, and it took a long time for news of the discovery to reach the Atlantic coast. The *Sun* published an authentic account of the great "find," which put the country in commotion. Baltimore, at that time the point of departure and arrival for vessels engaged in trade with points on the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and a great starting-point also for overland expeditions to the west, was to the most of the country the center for news from the far west, and accordingly, when the *Sun* gave the details of the discovery of a veritable El Dorado in our newly acquired territory, on September the 19th, 1848, it was extensively copied throughout the world, and contributed largely to the famous rush in the spring of 1849. The article referred to was as follows:

"An immense bed of gold, 100 miles in extent, has been discovered in California on the American fork and Feather river, tributaries of the Sacramento, near Monterey. Mr. Colton, the alcade of Monterey, states that the gold is found in the sand in grains resembling squirrel-shot flattened out. Some grains weigh an ounce each. It is got by washing out the sand in any vessel, from a tea-saucer to a warming-pan. A single person can gather an ounce or two a day, and some even $100 worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are on the ground. All the American settlements are deserted and farming nearly suspended. The women only remain in the settlements. Sailors and captains desert the ships to go to the gold region, and laborers refuse $10 a day to work on the farms. Mr. Colton says: 'One man, who resides next door to me, gathered $500 in six days. He has one lump which weighs over an ounce. A trough, such as you feed pigs in, will bring in the gold region $50. Put a piece of sheet-iron, punched with holes, on it, and it will bring $100. My friend, J. R., paid $16 for a little basket to wash out the gold in.' More than $20,000 worth have been collected. Gov. Mason and his aid had gone to the district, which is five days' journey from Monterey. The natives have gone for gold, the sailors have run from the ships and the soldiers from their camps for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew and pay each $50 a month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of $16 to $20 a day; they prefer working on their own hook. He may make less than that, but he has a chance of making much more. There flour is worth $32 per barrel; fifteen pounds of Boston crackers, in tin boxes, $10 a box; a cotton shirt, $10; boards, $500 per 100 feet. A carpenter can get $150 per day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, twelve feet long by three feet wide, to wash gold earth in, $150, less than a day's work to make it."

At the date of this publication "more than $20,000 worth of gold had been collected." This was thought a great result. According to the last census, however, the gold product of California alone, excluding the adjacent country, whose development was largely the work of the energetic forty-niners, aggregated up to 1880 as much as $1,200,000,000, not to mention her production of silver, mercury, copper, borax, wheat, wine and luscious fruits. In the production of gold California still holds the first-place among the gold-producing countries, though the prosperity of her 90,000 people is not now dependent upon mining in the same degree as formerly, agriculture and manufacturing having outstripped the earlier industry. California produced in the census year 51.38 per cent of the total gold product of the United States, and she continues to produce from $13,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year, thanks to the great improvements in mining operations that time and experience have evolved. It is estimated that 100,000 men reached California in search of gold in 1849, travelling across the Continent, or by the way of Panama, or around the Horn. Their findings in 1850-53 averaged, it is estimated, about $65,000,000 a year, and, on the supposition of 75,000 miners actually employed, it is estimated that the average earnings were fully $8 a day per man, though during the year following the first discovery the average is thought to have been as high as $20 a day. Their hegira to the diggings, their wild life and adventures, constitute the most romantic page of our history. But something more substantial than a romantic story has resulted from their vast expenditure of labor and thought. Great political, social and financial changes have been effected, and an Empire rich in every form of wealth has been built up on the Pacific coast. To the forty-niners belong the credit of having advanced by a hundred years, perhaps, the settlement of all that part of the United States west of the one hundredth meridian.—*Baltimore Sun.*

JOHN BRIGHT IN OLD AGE.

An Illustration of How a Great Career May be Almost Blotted out—His Friendship for Daniel O'Connell and his Protest against Coercion in 1847—The Cause of his Downfall.

A London correspondent writing to the New York *Sun* says: "There is a strong old man sitting in House occasionally who illustrates how a great career may be turned backward. He has been in the House forty years, and has sat for one constituency twenty-eight years. Far back in his stock there were Jews. From Hebrew to Quaker seems a long stride. When he rambles with his stout stick through the lobby men generally take off their hats. When he entered the House in past days he was often greeted with a cheer. Now, fewer men than ever uncover to his short, firm step. Now when he enters the House no attention is paid to him.

He sits, if he can, in one of the seats below the gangway, near the aisle. He sits often with both hands clasping his cane and his chin on his hands, reflecting deeply and paying only indifferent attention to what is going on about him. His shoulders are slightly stooped. His chin is slightly protruding. His lips purse like a petulant child's. His large, kindly blue eyes are weak and lusterless. His abundant hair, white and disposed to wave and crinkle, falls down over his brow. His beard is frothy, like splashes of white surf. He sits silent, sullen or placid, as if living much in the past, When he takes his habitual attitude, his pose rather than his figure recalls a familiar picture of Sir Walter Scott. All his critics concur in the opinion that, like Brougham and Lord John and O'Connell, John Bright has outlived his career, and that his last years are marring a splendid renown won on the side of the people, in support of progress and liberty.

This is the man who really introduced agitation as a means of political progress in England. O'Connell had taught it to him. O'Connell had been stirring Ireland for forty years before John Bright came into the House of Commons. Bright did not shirk the utterance when the truth came to his lips that it was only when O'Connell's agitation had brought Ireland to the verge of civil war that Catholic emancipation was granted. For long after the great Dan's death Bright delighted to recall their intimate personal relations. He boasted of their friendship, and has often said that O'Connell was right on every great question, meaning particularly free trade, religious equality, the abolition of slavery, and parliamentary reform. The tactics which O'Connell employed Bright adopted. His witnessing the great Peterloo massacre in his childhood gave him an intense detestation of repressive measures against the people who by agitation seek redress of grievances.

The platform upon which Bright first stood up in public life consisted of few planks, but they were stout timber. Abolition of State church, abolition of protective duties, abolition of war, reduction of hours of labor, abolition of a standing army in Ireland, and the placing of that country on exactly the same level as England. It reads like remote history now, as distant from us as the retreat of Cyrus, that it was this coercionist of our hour who so fiercely, so gloriously, and so long denounced coercion. It is, indeed, like romance tinged with history to recall that after O'Connell had perished it was John Bright who fed the fires of Irish yearning, and held up to the future of that time the assurance that England would some day be just to the persecuted sister. It reads like an incredible falsehood that it was he who urged Irishmen to take exactly the course which they have taken, and for which he is now ready to vote away forever constitutional liberty in that blighted land. The tactics of agitation among the people Bright copied from one Irishman. The tactics of Bright in relation to parties in Parliament another Irishman has copied. When Bright set out to abolish the Corn laws he declared he would know neither Whig nor Tory until he had succeeded in that object. So says Parnell about Home Rule. From the mouth of Bright he speaks in the furtherance of the purpose he hopes to accomplish by Bright's parliamentary method.

It is just forty years since Bright presented, against Coercion bill of that year, the protest of 20,000 residents of Manchester. He sketched then the land legislation which Gladstone began and Parnell has forced along, and he prophesied truly that there would be no improvement in the country until the land was gotten into the possession of the tillers. The next year he asserted what has continued to be true until Gladstone changed his attitude toward Ireland; namely, that three-fourths of the people of that country had no belief in the honesty and integrity of the government. He declared, what continued to be true until 1884, that the parliamentary representation of Ireland was a fraud, because it did not represent the people. He described the municipal franchise as absurd, because of its exclusion of the citizens from their own affairs. He dismally told the House that in 1847 hunger had slain more of the subjects of the Queen in that country than ever perished by the sword in any war waged by Britain. He declared he was ready to fling to the winds any prejudice he entertained, if by so doing he could hasten the day when Ireland should be the equal of England in comfort and independence. He told the House that it was better the aristocratic institutions of Great Britain should perish than that Ireland should be kept in the condition in which she was in order to preserve them.

Twenty years later he said this all over again after visiting Ireland and seeing her condition with his own eyes. Time had brought no improvement. Her population had dwindled away, while that of the two sister countries had increased. Her Parliamentary representation was no more effectual. Her municipal franchise had not been lowered, her land was falling annually into decay broader and deeper than each preceding year had recorded. The cinders of insurrection were smouldering throughout her counties, and he fanned them. He said in the Rotunda in Dublin that out of wrong had grown chronic insurrection. Coercion was in force then, as it usually has been ever since, and Bright was forced to acknowledge that he spoke only by the permission of the Castle, and not under the protection of the Constitution. He told the people that he was not speaking of Poland under Russia, of Venice under Austria, of Greece under the Turk, but of a portion of the United Kingdom under the Crown of Great Britain, which boasted itself as the most civilized and most Christian nation in the world. He foretold on that occasion that what has proven history would come to pass—that America would become more potent in settling the stubborn wrong than England would be. It was he who told the House of Commons when opposing coercion that 'force is no remedy.'

The Fenian rising was one of the consequences of Bright's visit to Ireland. The people acted on his hints. He had sneered at sham insurrection, and told Parliament that if the laws thrust upon Ireland were tried on England and upon Scotland they would have real insurrection to deal with. Bright saw that the country had followed his counsel, and was kindly to the brave victims of noble folly. He continued to stand with Ireland in every succeeding struggle, and Hansard is illumined with magnificent speeches from time to time in support of remedial measures. During these years, also, John Bright stood with all the sufferers and toilers of the kingdom. He agitated for the reduction of working hours from twelve to ten. He agitated for enlargement of the franchise. He agitated for education. He worked for factory bills and leveling-up measures. He described war as every crime which human nature can commit or imagine, and every horror it can perpetrate or suffer.' When the conflict between liberty and slavery in America reached the crisis of secession he was still on the right side, while Mr. Gladstone and public men in this country, almost without distinction of party, were on the wrong side.

"If acceptance of office ever proved fatal to a great and soaring spirit, it was fatal to the spirit of John Bright. Had the Queen, when he visited Windsor to receive his commission as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, pressed to his lips a philter to produce decrepitude, she could have not succeeded more perfectly. For a time he resisted the poison. But the evil had gotten into his blood and time only developed it. He championed the Compensation for Disturbance bill with his wonted zeal and power; but so distinct was the conviction already settled in the public mind that the Bright of old was undergoing transformation, that the valiant Radical was becoming the flunkeyish Conservative, that the principles of a splendid prime were being lost sight of in the dim and misty old age of a place-holder, that the house gave to his speech on that bill such doubtful respect as to amaze and startle him. Little by little he retired deeper and deeper into irritability and seclusion, his Liberalism disappearing with his energy. When he emerged again into active public life he had sullied his fame with partial responsibility for the flagrant outrage of the bombardment of Alexandria, and had begun an open and aggressive advocacy of coercion for Ireland.

John Bright and Gladstone had never a scene of parting and until recently have never actively engaged in personal antagonism. When Bright went out with Chamberlain and Hartington the devotion that had existed for nearly half a century between these two men suffered a shock whose effects can never be repaired. Gladstone still speaks of him with pathetic regret, and the fiery old eyes melt and glisten when he laments over Bright in private. Bright, on the other hand is treated by his family and friends as one to be petted and indulged because of senility. His brother and sons are useful Gladstonians. The gospel he taught they hold fast. In his private life he is childishly vain and fond of attention and indulgence, and is gratified as fully as possible. He bitterly denounces the ingratitude of the Irish, and cannot see that it is he who has changed. The America he pictured as the Mecca of the Irish he now denounces as the center of revolution and mischief. Democracy, which he anticipated in glowing periods in his younger days, he abhors now as unreasoningly as Carlyle the French revolution.

His pink face is rarely lighted by those flashes of humor which made him one of the most desirable companions in the lobby and along the Thames. The people who used to cheer him wherever and whenever he appeared, glower at him in public, and ignore him on public occasions. His course for five years has cast a shadow over his entire past, and under that shadow he lags superfluous."

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

APPLE CHEESE CAKE.—Pare, core and boil sufficient apples to make half a pound of pulp when cooked; add to them a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar and the same of butter, four eggs, the rind and juice of one lemon; melt the butter and leave out the whites of two eggs; stir the mixture well; line some patty pans with puff paste, put in the mixture and bake about twenty minutes.

POVERTY CAKES. Take any scraps of good food left that are not enough to warm up by themselves. As example: A couple of spoonfuls of frizzled beef and cream, the lean meat of one mutton chop, one spoonful of minced beef, two cold hard-boiled eggs, a little chopped potato, a little mashed potato, a chicken drumstick, all the gristle and hard outside taken from the meat. These things well chopped, seasoned, mixed with one egg and a little flour and butter mixed and thickened with boiling water, then made into round cakes, thick, like codfish balls, and bronzed well on the griddle. There may be used in these cakes scraps of hash, cold rice, rolled wheat left over from breakfast, every kind of fresh meat that we use, bits of salt tongue, bacon, pork and ham, bits of poultry and crumbs of bread; they must be made with care not to have them too dry to be palatable or too moist to cook in shape.

Buyers' Directory for Montreal Principal Houses in the Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade.

S. Greenshields Son & Co. Importers & Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS, 17, 19 & 21 Victoria Sq. And 730, 732, 734 & 736 Craig St.

M. FISHER SONS & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of FINE WOOLLENS & TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, 27 & 29 Victoria Square, Montreal. 734 Broadway, New York. FISHER & CO., Huddersfield, Eng.

Paterson, Kissock & Co. Wholesale Importers of MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS. 12 and 14 St. Helen Street.

J. & P. COATS, BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING. RANKIN, BEATTIE & CO., Agents. MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

EVANS, SONS & MASON, (Limited.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, Price List on receipt of business card.

TEES, WILSON & CO. TEA & COFFEE IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE GROCERS.

S. H. & A. S. EWING, Montreal Coffee & Spice Steam Mills, Proprietors of the Celebrated VIENNA BAKING POWDER.

TURNER, ROSE & CO. IMPORTERS OF Teas & Grocers Specialties.

C. A. LIFFITON, Acme Coffee and Spice Steam Mills, Agent in Canada for MACURQUARHT & Co.'s Worcester Sauce. GEORGE WHYBROW'S........Pickles, &c. CARTER, HALES & Co's.......Pickles, &c.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, (Limited,) 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD. CUTTLERS TO HER MAJESTY. Our registered trade mark thus * ✠ is a guarantee of the genuineness of our manufactures. Please see that this exact mark is on each blade. JAMES HUTTON & CO., Agents.

H. SHOREY & CO. WHOLESALE CLOTHING and MANTLE MANUFACTURERS.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO. Manufacturers of CLOTHING Wholesale, 33 Victoria Square, . . Montreal.

MACLEAN, SHAW & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of STIFF & SOFT HATS. We specially cater for a City Trade, in Fashionable Styles.

GEORGE D. ROSS & CO. Agents for Clapperton's Spool Cotton. W. & J. Knox's Linen Threads.

CANADIAN RUBBER CO. Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belting, Packing & Fire Engine Hose.

GREENE & SONS CO. FURS, HATS, CAPS, STRAWS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. WATSON, Manufacturer of WALL PAPERS, In all grades. Awarded Silver Medal Dominion Exhibition, 1886. Samples mailed to the Trade.

CANADA BANK NOTE CO. Engravers, Lithographers & Printers, GLOSSED LABELS, RAILWAY PRINTING, MAPS, ARTOTYPE ILLUSTRATIONS.

WILLIAM JOHNSON & CO. PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS, 572 William Street, Montreal.

H. A. NELSON & SONS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FANCY GOODS And Manufacturers of BROOMS, BRUSHES, WOODEN WARE and MATCHES, MONTREAL & TORONTO.

Benny, Macpherson & Co. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Metals & Hardware. —ALSO— RAILWAY & CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES.

PECK, BENNY & CO. Manufacturers of the Celebrated "P. B." Brand Horse Shoe Nails. IRON & STEEL CUT NAILS. HORSE SHOES, TACKS, BRADS, WIRE NAILS, &c. &c.

Montreal Rolling Mills Co. Manufacturers of CUT NAILS, HORSE SHOES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE, WIRE & HORSE SHOE NAILS, WHITE LEAD, SHOT, IRON & LEAD PIPE, &c. &c.

H. R. IVES & CO. Manufacturers of Hardware, Stoves, Castings, Iron Bedsteads, Iron Railings, Soil Pipes, Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons.

ROGERS & KING, Manufacturers of Spence's Patent HOT WATER BOILERS. "SECTIONAL," "CHAMPION" & "DAISY." Steam Fittings, Soil Pipes, &c. House and Machine Castings.

W. McNALLY & CO. CEMENTS DRAIN PIPES, FIRE BRICKS. BUILDERS' & CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO. MONTREAL BRASS WORKS, Brass Founders & Steam Fitters Manufacturers of SPRINKLERS FOR FIRE PURPOSES.

S. DAVIS & SONS, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS 43, 45, 47, 49 Cote Street. Toronto Branch,—37 Church Street.

Dominion Barb Wire Co. Ltd. MONTREAL & TORONTO. TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE & FENCING WIRE Tinman's Bright, Oiled, Galvanized and Coppered Wire.

COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO. Steel Rails & Railway Supplies. INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL Co. Rock Drills, Air Compressors, and General Mining Machinery. DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. Manufacturers of WIRE ROPES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Crathern & Caverhill, METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE. **Caverhill, Learmont & Co.** SHELF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO. Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Tacks, Shoe & Wire Nails, Brads, Railway and Pressed Spikes, Horse Shoes, Bolts, Nuts and Rivets.

J. & H. TAYLOR, RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, PLATES, TIRES, FORGINGS, BEAMS & GIRDERS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GRADING MACHINERY.

The Montreal Saw Works, CHARLES M. WHITLAW, Manager. Manufacturers of CIRCULAR, GANG, CROSS CUT And all other Saws. Dealers in BELTING FILES and general Saw Mill Supplies P. O. Box 1167.

HENEY & LACROIX, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddlery, Buggy Tops, Carriage Goods, 337 ST. PAUL STREET.

COPLAND & McLAREN, BAR IRON, DRAIN PIPES, PAINT, OIL, PIG IRON, FIRE BRICKS, GAS PIPE, FACINGS, COPPER & TIN, GLASS, CEMENTS, CHEMICALS, OILERS.

ROBT. GARDNER & SON, Manufacturers of BISCUIT MACHINERY, REEL OVENS, &c. SHAFTING AND PULLEYS A SPECIALTY.

J. M. FORTIER, CREME DE LA CREME CIGAR FACTORY, 143, 145, 147 St. Maurice Street.

BRODIE JAMIESON, Manufacturer of FINE COACH VARNISHES, Which are acknowledged to be the best by Coach Builders throughout the Dominion.

D. A. McCASKILL & Co's CELEBRATED STANDARD VARNISHES Have been used in finishing all the Carriages leaving Canada for the COLONIAL EXHIBITION. The only Varnishes in Canada having obtained SILVER MEDALS. Suppliers to all the leading Railways.

Cochrane, Cassils & Co. Manufacturers of BOOTS & SHOES, WHOLESALE, Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts.

J. & T. BELL, Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES, WHOLESALE No. 1667 Notre Dame Street.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO. WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, Branch Houses: WINNIPEG, Man., and VICTORIA, B.C.

JAS. WHITHAM & CO. JAS. WHITHAM, A. A. AYER Special partner. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY PORTER & CO. Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES, 432 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

THOMPSON & CO. Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES, The leading SLIPPER House in the Dominion.

ROBIN & SADLER, Manufacturers of LEATHER BELTING FIRE ENGINE HOSE, LACE LEATHER and all kinds of MILL SUPPLIES.

HARRIS, HEENAN & CO. Manufacturers of LEATHER AND BELTING WHOLESALE. Extra Oak Harness Back, etc.

Marcuse & Cunningham, Manufacturers and Importers of Mouldings, Mirrors, Frames, Photographic Stock, Chromos, &c.

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, (LIMITED.) NORFOLK WORKS, SHEFFIELD, Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel for Axes, Tools, Taps, Dies, etc. Also Spring Steel, Locomotive Tires and Mild Cast Steel Castings. JAMES HUTTON & CO., AGENTS.

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

Bronze sandals will be very fashionable all summer for dressy house wear.

Red, pure and simple plays a very conspicuous part in millinery just now.

The most brilliant as well as the most delicate shades of color are worn this season.

With few exceptions summer dresses are made with some sort of waistcoat, plastron, chemisette, tucker or blouse-front.

Next in popularity to the pelerines of beaded net and lace are the French coats made of black silk of a soft sheeny quality.

The ultra-high, witch-like hats, with towering conical crowns, which have appeared for two seasons past, are laid on the shelf for lack of purchasers.

French modistes are making full bishop sleeves of transparent materials of various sorts, catching them into a velvet band at the elbow, with lace ruffles beyond.

A new color has appeared. It is pale yellow in one light and pale pink in another. This shade is called honeysuckle, and is first cousin to the beautiful tint which appeared more than a year ago, and was known as "dawn."

Transparent French muslins are exhibited with strawberries, laural blooms, sweet-brier roses and foliage, arbutus blossoms and half-open buds in groups scattered on vari-colored grounds. Usually the backgrounds are of a pale tint.

Paris flower manufacturers have designed plastrons, panels, vests and skirt fronts entirely of fine flowers, which are mounted on a delicate trellis of imitation stems, twigs and mosses. A long, slender garland is added, with which to decorate the corsage.

Ribbons are in endless variety. The new embossed ribbons are wonderfully rich and effective, showing many odd cashmere, broché, Persian and geometric patterns in Oriental color combinations. Gauze ribbons, with cords, tufts, loops and picot edges make one wonder how such complicated wearing is done.

Sarsenet ribbons are shot, or have stripes of satin or velvet running through them.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Imported summer bonnets and hats are really very little changed in shape from those worn a year ago. Flower-bonnets inclose princesse shape, with cornet fronts, are again the height of fashion for elegant dress wear, and the new straw bonnets in fish-wife and cottage shapes, are exquisitely fine and graceful. The perennial capote has shrunk into still smaller proportions, but at the same time has attained an even greater altitude than formerly, by means of bristling loops and wonderful mounts of picot ribbon, aigrettes and flower-towers.

CORSAGE CUTTING.

A new art is followed in many of the French bodices, which consists in omitting the usual darts in front. The manner of cutting the corsage is successful only in the use of certain elastic fabrics, being especially advantageous in making up stripes or checks, which often prove such failures at the seams even when subjected to the most careful manipulation. The under-arm seams are set slightly forward, and somewhat bias, and the edges of the fronts are curved in and out to fit the figure. This style of corsage is not at all becoming to forms overly stout, but is highly advantageous to slender women, as it imparts a certain roundness to the form, which the usual dark lines destroy. The corset-bodice is a boon to stout figures, and it gives additional length to the waist, produces a slender effect by its many seams and is boned on each one of them, even to the double side seams in the back. This bodice is cut extremely high under the arms, and in some cases measures but four inches on the shoulder seam.

TEA GOWNS.

Some of the newest Parisian tea-gowns for elegant summer wear are made of India silk muslin, figured in gay but small Watteau designs, flower-striped crêpe lisse, silk canvas goods, and also of fine, softly-draping surah in solid shades of primrose, heliotrope, sea-green, pearl-gray, *cafe-au-lait*, and hedge-rose pink. These are fashioned in princesse style—that is to say, a glove-fitting gown, with skirt and bodice cut in one. These dresses open all the way down the front, and tacked to each side is a graceful crape or lace boa, which reaches in many cases from throat to skirt hem. A twisted crêpe lisse rope always serves the same purpose. An airy finish of this kind was noted upon a tea-gown of peach-blow surah, embroidered in delicately shaded peach-blossoms. The fronts parted over a simulated petticoat and blouse of white surah, sprinkled with pink moss-rose buds, and down each side ran a dainty coil of cream-white crêpe lisse, with the same cloud-like twist around the throat and elbow sleeves, the latter having an additional garniture of double frills of cream-colored Spanish blonde lace as a finish.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, have just issued a pamphlet of 108 pages, in which they have undertaken to select about 2,000 out of the 15,420 newspapers named in the last issue of the American Newspaper Directory, and to assure the public that the selections made are sufficient for the most extensive advertiser's wants. It is claimed that, although they are in number only about one-eighth, yet they actually print more than seven-eighths of all the copies issued by the entire press of America.

The Newspaper Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., has been established twenty-two years, and twelve years ago the New York *Times* said of it: "They have the satisfaction of contro[illegible] most extensive and complete [illegible] connection which as ever b[illegible] and one which would be ha[illegible] in any other country but thi[illegible] succeeded in working dow[illegible] business into so thoroughly [illegible] method that no change in [illegible] system of America ca[illegible] while the widest inform[illegible] topics interesting to adver[illegible] readily at the disposal of [illegible] public."

The Advertising Agen[illegible] ally assumed to represent all newspapers; but now the number of newspapers is so great that no one house can undertake to do so much, and Messrs. Rowell & Co., recognizing the necessity for drawing a line somewhere, have decided to devote their energies towards furthering the interests of the best papers: those which are most likely to bring satisfactory results to an advertiser in return for his investment for space in their columns. It is asserted that through the agency of Messrs. Rowell & Co., and two others, advertisers are now placing a patronage which amounts to between three and six thousand dollars for every day of the year. In consideration of this subject the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, in an editorial of Dec., the 19th, 1885, says: "The office, outfit and requisite plant for a first-class agency in New York cost at least $100,000 investment, and a weekly pay-roll of $1,000. There is no doubt in our mind, after forty years' experience, that such an agency as that of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., is better for the advertiser and for the newspaper than any special, exclusive agency. The newspapers combine in what is termed an associated press, by which nine-tenths of the news is gathered. Why should they not also have their advertising gathered by single large agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc.? Such co-operation reduces the expense. It does the work for the advertiser more satisfactorily and cheaply, while it gives the publisher great net results."

Bradstreets: the commercial paper published by the great mercantile agency of the same name, lately said: "The revolution that Rowell & Co., brought about, a score of years ago, created the advertising agency as now conducted. They, very early in their career, established an unquestioned credit, and many an outside publisher was better pleased to get an order from this firm at a low rate than from other firms at a much higher one. They do not try to allure any one into any line of advertising. They will, however, furnish him by all odds the most reliable data on which to base his decision. They will see that he gets the full value of any money he wishes to spend. Only in such an office, backed up with such a long-continued, well-developed organization, can the true and unprejudiced information be ascertained. The records of the firm will show that it holds the patronage of its customers as long and as satisfactorily as does almost any firm in any branch of business. Concerns who were patrons twenty years ago, are patrons to-day. It is the accumulation of old customers, not the getting of transient or new customers, that would warrant a concern like this to go systematically to work to earn the good-will of the newspaper world."

The Philadelphia *Record* of Dec., the 2nd, 1885, having the largest daily circulation south of New York and published by Mr. W. M. Singerly, the President of the American Publishers' Association, says: "The great advertising agencies are an outgrowth of necessity to those who seek the newspapers and to the newspapers who seek the advertisers. The millions of dollars sent annually to [illegible] reports, [illegible] pers, hundreds, and even [illegible] affairs are going miles from the advertisers [illegible] ly find a system of intelligent distribution which relieves the latter of the expense of individual investigation, and the former of the risks involved in the acceptance of doubtful customers. Well, the system has come along with the demand, and, with the history of the progress of national advertising upon scientific principles, the name of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., will always be inseparably linked." To the advertisers in a small way—that is in a comparatively small way—one need not ponder long to see what an advantage such an institution really is. It would be impossible, it is impossible, for such individuals or firms, enterprising as they may be, to attempt profitably to obtain from the vastly diversified sections of the country such information as such an agency can furnish them at once and without cost. To the more extensive, to the colossal advertiser, indeed, the advantages of such an institution are too manifest to need explanation.

It has been asserted that however valuable a good Advertising Agency may be, it is true of them as of newspapers, that it is possible to have too many if the quality is not kept up to a high standard, and how to accomplish this in either case is a question to which a great deal of thought has been devoted.

There is at present a decided tendency towards organization in every line of business, and acting upon a suggestion of the American Publishers' Association at its meeting at Rochester, N. Y., in February, Messrs. Rowell & Co., have taken steps towards the formation of an association of the leading houses conducting a business similar to their own.

This will be an offer to lift the best established and most useful agencies so far above those of a sort which has proved unsatisfactory, that publishers will cease to think of and discuss them as all of one class, being furnished with such information as will enable them to consider and treat with each upon individual merits. It will lead to the discussion of business methods, with a view to eliminating such as are mischievous.

As advertising business is now done, the Advertising Agent is the great producer of advertising. From motives of self-interest he is continually urging new advertisers into the field and using his special knowledge to give the advertiser the best return possible for his money, that he may reap a profit, develop and extend his advertising transactions.

It is impossible at present to state what will be the ultimate scope of the organization or the width of its membership. It should begin with the stronger agencies and allow its wider extension to be a matter of future discussion and decision.

It is not contemplated that any publisher should be asked to cut off any agent with whom he is now dealing on satisfactory terms; but that he should exercise so much caution as would prevent adding new names to his list before being satisfied that the doing so will be of service rather than harm.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that among the selected papers [illegible] Geo. P. Rowell & Co., specially recom[illegible]